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## Clinton Pledges to 'Persist Until We Prevail'

### Tripoli Hands Over Pan Am 103 Suspects

2 Ex-Agents Arrive in Netherlands for Trial

By Anne Swardson  
Washington Post Service

ROTTERDAM — The suspected bombers of Pan Am Flight 103 arrived in the Netherlands on Monday from Libya to face trial under Scottish law more than 10 years after a bomb blew up the Boeing 747 passenger jet over Lockerbie, Scotland.

It was the long-awaited end of seven years of diplomacy and negotiation involving the United Nations, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, the Libyan leader Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, President Bill Clinton and the families of some of the 270 people who died in the disaster on Dec. 21, 1988.

Eleven of the victims were Scottish citizens who died on the ground in the town of Lockerbie; 189 of the passengers were Americans.

A suitcase containing the bomb exploded shortly after the flight took off, just before the flight was to start

across the Atlantic to New York. Accompanied by the UN legal chief, Hans Corell, who witnessed the handover in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, the suspected bombers — two said by American officials to be members of Colonel Gadhafi's intelligence service — arrived at the Valkenburg military airport in The Hague. Later Monday, they were flown to Camp Zeist, a former U.S. air base near the central town of Utrecht, where they were extradited to Scottish custody.

The arrival of the two — Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi and Lamien Khalifa Fhimah — opened the way to a murder trial like no other in history. Their surrender by Libya followed a complicated deal under which the two can be tried in the Netherlands under Scottish law on charges of planting the suitcase bomb that blew up Pan Am Flight 103.

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Accused: Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi, left, and Lamien Khalifa Fhimah.



### New Political Challenges For Southeast Asians

#### Indonesian Election Poses Fairness Issue

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Preparations for what are supposed to be Indonesia's first free and fair general elections since 1955 got off to a shaky start Monday as voter registration began amid more reports of violence and concern that neither the commission organizing the polls nor the government of President B.J. Habibie would be neutral referees.

There is widespread anxiety that intense rivalries among some of the 48 political parties will fuel the religious, ethnic and social tensions that have caused the deaths of several hundred Indonesians so far this year, mainly in and around Ambon in the Moluccas and the Kai Islands farther to the east and in parts of Kalimantan on Borneo Island.

In the latest outbreak of communal violence, Christians and Muslims renewed fighting Monday with bows and arrows, machetes, axes and spears in the Kai Islands, 3,300 kilometers (2,050 miles) east of Jakarta, where searchers pulled 20 bodies from burned-out buildings, taking the death toll in the conflict to 54, Reuters reported from Ambon.

Despite a ban on street rallies and some other campaign restrictions, analysts say they worry that as election fever intensifies, the violence might spread to the main Indonesian island of Java, where many of the largest industrial centers, including Jakarta and Surabaya, are located. Such a development could frighten away urgently needed investment and plunge the economy, which has recently shown signs of stabilizing, deeper into recession.

But the General Elections Commission, bowing to the views of its party members, recently decided not to ban outdoor rallies or travel by party supporters to and from rallies in convoys of vehicles, a major source of trouble in the

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#### Malaysia Opposition Faces Uphill Battle

By Thomas Fuller  
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — The leaders of Malaysia's political opposition have unveiled what is potentially the most serious, broad-based challenge to the 18-year rule of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad.

A new party inaugurated over the weekend by Azizah Ismail, the wife of Anwar Ibrahim, the dismissed deputy prime minister, promises to usher in a new era of Malaysian politics, linking the often fragmented, racially diverse political groups that oppose Mr. Mahathir.

But the opposition, even if it is united, is long way from threatening the 73-year-old prime minister and his government, political analysts say.

So tight is the grip of Mr. Mahathir and his allies that the new opposition grouping may not even be able to strip the governing coalition of its two-thirds majority during the next round of general elections, which must be called within a year.

"The ruling coalition is powerful, overwhelmingly powerful," said Chandra Muzaffar, deputy president of the newly formed opposition grouping, the National Justice Party. "It will be very difficult to unseat them. But you have to set your sights high and hope for the best."

The National Justice Party, a name chosen to evoke the travails of Mr. Anwar, who is awaiting a verdict in a politically charged trial that has captivated the country, is up against not only Mr. Mahathir's formidable political skills but also proven party machinery that has held power without interruption since independence in 1957.

Mr. Mahathir also has strong influence over the Malaysian mass media.

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Children running toward French military helicopters Monday as they delivered rations to refugees in Albania.

### New Concern Over a Surge in Nationalism

#### The Silent Issue: Greater Albania

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Refugees have become an instrument of war that Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian leader, is using to unleash a specter haunting the Balkans: Greater Albania.

An explosive issue little discussed in the West, the prospect of a nationalistic surge for unity among the roughly 8 million Albanian-speaking people throughout the region fills most governments there with apprehension about a chain reaction starting in Macedonia. The repercussions could shatter the tenuous states and boundaries across this least-developed corner of Europe.

President Bill Clinton evoked this risk at the start of NATO's campaign, saying that Kosovo, in contrast to Bosnia, was not confined by natural borders but instead could evolve into an open-ended conflict liable to spread through the southern Balkans and ultimately involve two North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, Greece and Turkey.

Belgrade's ferocious campaign to empty Kosovo of its ethnic Albanians, and NATO's determination to preserve their future place in their homeland, are both dictated by the possibility of a polarizing confrontation across the fault line in the southern Balkans.

On one side are Orthodox Christian groups in charge of Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Greece. On the other are Muslim Albanian-speaking minorities in all these countries, with an impoverished motherland in Albania, an ally in Bulgaria and an ultimate protector in Turkey.

In spawning refugee flows that strain economies and ethnic coexistence around Kosovo, Mr. Milosevic seeks to trigger a chain reaction of confrontations multiplying faster than NATO's ability to contain them, Western officials and specialists say.

His strategic goal is to consolidate Serbia, by overthrowing the government in Montenegro to drive out its Albanian minority, they say. He plans to repopulate a partly emptied

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#### In Montenegro, Split Loyalties

By Blaine Harden  
New York Times Service

PODGORICA, Yugoslavia — At the bus station Sunday morning, nervous people with suitcases were skipping out on Montenegro, convinced that soon there would be bloodshed in this mountainous Yugoslav republic.

The NATO bombing of Yugoslavia, which consists of Montenegro and the far larger republic of Serbia, has blasted open a chasm of suspicion and resentment in this republic of about 640,000 people. They are split between supporters of an elected government that wants to embrace Western Europe and supporters of the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, the Serb who is defiantly waging war against NATO.

The bombing of military targets inside Montenegro, which NATO halted four days ago as it accelerated the pace of strikes inside Serbia, has handed Mr. Milosevic's supporters a resonant battle cry. At the same time, it has badly undermined the arguments of Montenegro's moderate leadership that good things come when you cozy up to the West.

"There is hate here now, and I think there will be civil war. There are two sides that disagree about everything," said Samira Sukolica, a Muslim woman who with her children and grandchildren was voting with her feet, abandoning Montenegro by bus for the safety of neighboring Bosnia.

Like Bosnia, which was convulsed by war from 1992 to 1995, this republic is a soup of different ethnic groups — Montenegrin, Serb, Muslim, Albanian and Croat. Once started, as everywhere in the Balkans, ethnic violence in this republic could spin out of control as it did in Bosnia.

The fear voiced by people packing outbound buses has been echoed by the State Department. It said last week that Washington was "highly concerned" that Mr. Milosevic would provoke violence in Montenegro in order to give the estimated 12,000 Yugoslav troops based in the republic an excuse to take over an elected government that has declared itself neutral in the conflict over Kosovo. Late last week Mr. Milosevic replaced the commander of those troops with

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An ethnic Albanian taking his children to a bus Monday near an improvised camp on the Yugoslav border.

### First Group Of Refugees Is Airlifted To Turkey

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, saying that NATO would "persist until we prevail," warned President Slobodan Milosevic on Monday that the alliance would not accept any outcome short of the objectives it has laid out.

"Empty promises and token half-measures won't do the job," Mr. Clinton said at a White House news briefing.

He appeared to allude to speculation that the mounting pressure on Yugoslavia from a punishing and still-expanding air campaign might lead Mr. Milosevic to seek a cease-fire based on terms short of NATO's requirements.

"If Mr. Milosevic does not do what is necessary," Mr. Clinton said, "NATO

will continue an air campaign. It will be undiminished, unceasing and unrelenting."

NATO has insisted that Mr. Milosevic withdraw his forces from Kosovo, allow refugees to return, grant self-government to the province, and allow a NATO peacekeeping force to enter the province.

Nothing less would suffice, Mr. Clinton said. "We are up against a dictator who has shown time and again he would rather rule over rubble than not at all," he said, adding, "The ethnic cleansing of Kosovo cannot stand as a permanent event."

The first tangible signs of coordinated relief emerged Monday for tens of thousands of terrified and exhausted refugees huddled along the muddy borders of Kosovo, as NATO pursued both a humanitarian airlift and intensified raids against Serbian military targets.

The first of hundreds of thousands of daily rations were delivered to refugees. Mr. Clinton said that on Monday, the first of eight planned Boeing 747 flights took a large shipment of rations to Italy. From there, he said, C-130 cargo planes will fly 10 missions daily to Tirana, the Albanian capital, from where helicopters will relay the supplies to the border.

Mr. Clinton acknowledged that the administration had been caught off-guard by the suddenness with which the humanitarian crisis unfolded. "It is impossible to prepare fully for the chaos that this kind of cruelty inevitably creates," he said.

With governments hard-pressed to meet all the needs of the swelling tide of refugees, he made a direct plea to the American people to contribute money to private charities involved in relief efforts. "We do need help," he said.

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### AGENDA

#### U.S. Baseball Season Starts Off in Mexico

In a break with longstanding tradition, Opening Day in Major League Baseball took place for the first time outside the United States or Canada as the Colorado Rockies defeated the San Diego Padres, 8-2, in a National League game in Monterrey, Mexico.

The venue signaled baseball's increasingly aggressive bid to expand its reach and Mexico's growing importance to U.S. culture, sports and entertainment. Page 16.

The Dollar		
New York	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
Euro	1.0715	1.0776
Pound	1.6003	1.603
Yen	121.85	120.75
DM	1.8251	1.811
FF	6.121	6.0737

Dollars per pound and per euro

The Dow		
	Monday close	percent change
+	174.82	10,007.33 +1.78%
+	25.41	1,319.13 +1.98%

Nasdaq		
+	65.10	2,558.47 +2.81%

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### With Stock as Bait, Microsoft Lures Elite Professors

By Mark Leibovich  
Washington Post Service

REDMOND, Washington — The company well known for its aggressive domination of the software world has set itself a new target: the best minds of academia.

With cash, stock options and the promise of vast resources, Microsoft Corp. is luring faculty elites to its research center at a pace so fast that some campus departments say they are being picked clean.

Last month, Microsoft hired Lazo Lovasz, a mathematician and recent winner of his field's prestigious Wolf Prize, away from Yale University. He will start in June and will join, among others, Michael Freedman, a Fields Medal-winning mathematician from the University of California at San Diego, and Jim Blinn, a MacArthur fellow and computer graphics expert from California Institute of Technology.

Microsoft Research, known as MSR, is aiming for a "faculty" of 600 people by the end of next year. It already is among the biggest computer science lab-

oratories in the world, with 350 researchers.

But while other private research labs, including Lucent Technologies Inc.'s Bell Labs, IBM's T.J. Watson Research Center and Xerox Corp.'s Palo Alto Research Park, recruited faculty stars long before Microsoft, no company has raised universities so brazenly, university administrators said. And none has offered such stock options as those that have mass-produced so many Microsoft millionaires.

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Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain	1,000 BD Mails 55 c
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Denmark	17 DKR Oman 1,250 OMR
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Gibraltar	£ 0.85 Rep. Ireland IR £ 1.10
Great Britain	UK £ 1.00 Saudi Arabia SR 1.00
Egypt	£ 5.50 S. Africa R16 incl VAT
Jordan	1,250 JD U.A.E. 10.00 Dh
Kenya	K Sh. 180 U.S. Mails (Eur.) \$ 1.20
Norway	700 Nkr Zimbabwe Zim \$40.00





## ASIA/PACIFIC

# In China's Graveyards, Tiananmen Memorials

By Michael Laris  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Zhou Shuzhuang walked into a cemetery on the west side of China's capital on Monday morning, reached down and began brushing away the leaves and dust that had settled on her son's grave.

It was a scene repeated across the country as millions of Chinese paid respects to deceased relatives in the Qing Ming, or tomb sweeping, festival. But the bevy of undercover agents peeping at Mrs. Zhou's every move was a potent reminder that in China, mourning is often much more than a family affair.

Mrs. Zhou's son, Duan Canglong, was 23 when Communist Party leaders ordered the army to open fire on unarmed pro-democracy demonstrators near Tiananmen Square almost a decade ago. Mr. Duan was shot through the chest just after 1 A.M. on June 4, 1989. He was a student leader and chemistry major from Qinghua University who took to the streets to push reform in China.

"With such a patriotic child," Mrs. Zhou said, sobbing, "how could they shoot him dead?"

Mrs. Zhou has swept her son's grave every Qing Ming — and every June 4 since 1991. She was too devastated to do it in 1990, on the first anniversary of his death.

"For those first two years, every time I thought of Canglong, I would run outside like a crazy person," Mrs. Zhou said. "Ten years later, my thinking has gradually become stronger. My child was shot dead for no reason. I want to defend my son."

Tiananmen remains the most incendiary political issue in China, and the government is starting early to make sure the 10th anniversary of the June 4 crackdown will pass without incident. The authorities have already walled off the entire square with sheet metal to prevent any public memorials for the

hundreds and perhaps thousands of Chinese killed in the armed assault.

The Qing Ming festival on Monday was the first in a long series of anniversaries connected to the crackdown. In an indication of government nervousness, the authorities briefly detained Ding Zilin, an outspoken advocate for Tiananmen victims and their families, over the weekend. The authorities were concerned that Mrs. Ding and her husband might cause trouble Monday as they commemorated the death of their son, who was also shot by troops in 1989.

Prime Minister Zhu Rongji is expected to face tough questions on China's human rights practices when he arrives in the United States on Tuesday for a summit meeting.

Political reformers jailed for their involvement in the demonstrations have begun calling on the government to reappraise the Tiananmen demonstrations, which has added to official nervousness. A senior Communist Party official purged for his role in the demonstrations called last month for China's leaders to reverse their verdict on the protests and admit that the government was wrong to use tanks and troops against its citizens.

Bao Tong, the former top aide to the ousted Communist Party general secretary, Zhao Ziyang, wrote: "If such a large case of injustice is not redressed, the hearts of the common people will not be able to bear it."

Mr. Bao remains one of the most sensitive political figures in China today. He was the only senior official jailed for his role in the protests, and he has spoken out infrequently since his release from prison in 1996.

Mr. Bao's letter to the Chinese leadership often reads more like a policy memo from a political adviser than an appeal from a purged official.

He framed the issue of "rehabilitating" the 1989 democracy movement in terms of the interests of China's current leaders.



Wang Xizhe, left, a Chinese dissident, being escorted by a South Korean official at the Seoul airport Monday on his foiled attempt to enter China.

## Dissident Is Turned Back

The exiled Chinese dissident Wang Xizhe arrived in Bangkok on Monday after his attempt to return home to pay respects to his deceased father was aborted in Seoul, Reuters reported. He had

been traveling on Asiana Airlines, a South Korean carrier, from New York to Beijing before he was taken off the plane during a stop in Seoul and put on a flight to the Thai capital. In Bangkok, he unfurled a poster that read "Going back to the homeland is a right that cannot be deprived."

## After Killings, Timor Rebel Calls for War

Reuters

JAKARTA — The detained East Timor guerrilla leader Xanana Gusmao ordered his supporters to take up arms against Indonesia on Monday after troops and Jakarta loyalists killed 17 civilians.

In a statement issued by his attorney, Mr. Gusmao called for a "general popular insurrection," saying he had no choice after continued attacks against his supporters, including the killings Monday in Likiep. The rebel leader said Jakarta was deliberately undermining attempts to reach a peaceful solution on the status of East Timor by arming civilian militias and fomenting violence.

"I am compelled to authorize the guerrillas to undertake all necessary action in defense of the population against the unprovoked and murderous attacks of armed civilian groups backed up" by the Indonesian military, he said in the statement issued from the Jakarta hangar where he is under house arrest.

Asked if that meant resuming an armed fight against Indonesian forces and supporters, the guerrilla leader's attorney, Johnsoo Panjaitan, said, "That means taking up arms."

Many had hoped that a peaceful solution to East Timor's status might finally be within reach after more than 23 years of bloodshed.

In January, in an abrupt reversal, Jakarta raised hopes of an end to the strife when it said it might grant the former Portuguese colony independence if East Timorese voted in an offer of autonomy.

In Lisbon, Portugal expressed indignation Monday over the killing of civilians in East Timor, but said it was willing to continue UN-brokered talks with Jakarta.

# Indian Government Facing a New Test

Vote of Confidence Looms as Key Partner Challenges Hindu Nationalists

By Barry Bearak  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The governing Hindu nationalist party is facing a political showdown with its largest coalition partner, a very public test of wills that has much of India speculating about whether the year-old government is about to fall.

Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee defiantly declared Sunday that he would welcome a no-confidence motion in Parliament, calling it an opportunity for his Bharatiya Janata Party to prove that if old allies desert the ship of state, new ones will come aboard.

"We are prepared to face a trial of strength in the house," he said. The cabinet reiterated that view Monday.

The coalition is an odd union of ill-fitting parts. It has held power with a thin majority, dependent on the 18 votes of a state party from Tamil Nadu run by a mercurial former actress, Jayalalitha Jayaram.

Over the weekend, Miss Jayaram made three demands on the government: Dismiss Defense Secretary George Fernandes, reinstate the ousted naval chief, Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat, and set up a parliamentary committee to investigate charges of corruption that Admiral Bhagwat has made against his former

boss, Mr. Fernandes. The prime minister has refused to give in.

[Miss Jayaram then said Monday that she was withdrawing her two ministers from the 13-month-old governing coalition with "immediate effect," Agency France-Press reported.]

[The move could embolden the opposition Congress (I) Party and its allies to force a confidence vote when Parliament reconvenes April 15, observers said.]

The flamboyant Miss Jayaram is no stranger to corruption charges herself. She faces trial in several alleged scams that stem from her term as chief minister of Tamil Nadu, from 1991 to 1995.

When she was arrested in 1996, press reports said that among the treasures found at her residence were nearly 30 kilograms (66 pounds) of diamond-studded gold jewelry, thousands of saris, 750 pairs of shoes, 91 designer watches and 19 automobiles. Three weeks ago, she was accused of beating her former accountant with a shoe and then forcing him to sign papers that confessed full responsibility for her income tax problems.

Whatever her legal problems, she commands the loyalty of her party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. On Saturday, the party's general council unanimously gave her power to form "new alliances depending on the evolving political situation."

Miss Jayaram is prone to political tantrums, and much doubt has been expressed about the grave concern she shows for the defense secretary's job performance.

In the past, her demands have involved more personal matters: the charges filed against her, which the government recently transferred to a court she finds more amenable, and the charges she would like to see filed against her longtime nemesis, Muthuvel Karunanidhi, present chief minister of Tamil Nadu.

Her current threats might be considered as the bombast of a limelight addict except for a reception given March 29 in Miss Jayaram's honor in New Delhi. Sonia Gandhi, leader of the Congress (I) Party, was among the guests.

The two women spent less than 10 minutes together, drinking tea. But the mere fact of their public chat made the front pages. Conjecture began about a budding alliance.

Since her party outperformed the Hindu nationalists in state elections in November, there has been talk that Mrs. Gandhi might try to take power.

But what argues against that possibility is the fact that Congress Party would find itself in the same situation as the Hindu nationalists, sewing patches on an easily frayed coalition.

## China Calls Report of U.S. Funding 'Concocted'

Reuters

BEIJING — China again denied allegations Monday that it had funneled money to the Democratic Party in the United States, calling reports of its secret political donations a "random and wanton fallacy."

San Yuxi, the Foreign Ministry's spokesman, told the official Xinhua press agency that China had "never donated" to a U.S. presidential campaign and was opposed to interference in the affairs of another nation.

He was reacting to reports in the U.S. media that China's head of military intelligence used \$300,000 to aid the re-election of President Bill Clinton in 1996. He said such accusations had been "concocted by a few people with ulterior motives." The Los Angeles Times on Sunday quoted sources familiar with state-made by Johnny Chung, a Democratic fund-raiser, to federal investigators that a Chinese government official had funneled the cash through Mr. Chung to the Democrats.

## Correction

An article in editions Monday analyzing the Balkan situation gave an incorrect date for Greek independence from the Ottoman Empire. It came in 1830.

Internet address:  
<http://www.ihl.com>

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Rickshaws on the Streets of Paris

PARIS (AFP) — Bike rickshaws are to hit Paris next week, enabling footsore tourists to tour the heart of the city in springtime while someone else does the pedaling.

Painted bright yellow and black, like New York cabs, an inaugural fleet of around 10 rickshaws is scheduled to begin service Monday. They will take off from the Tuileries gardens near the vast Place de la Concorde and continue for five kilometers (three miles). The one-hour ride will go past the Opera, the Louvre Museum, the Seine river and the Orsay Impressionist museum.

Velos Taxis were the brainchild of two brothers, Patrick and Didier Leobart, both former members of the French Foreign Legion. The vehicles, consisting of a two-seat, fiberglass cabin atop a tricycle, are being produced at the rate of about six vehicles a month, with orders coming in from other French cities, including Nice.

### Portuguese Truckers Begin Strike

LISBON (Reuters) — Portuguese truckers began an indefinite pay strike Monday that could disrupt fuel supplies, a union spokesman said. Fernando Fidalgo of Festrú, or the Federation of Road and Urban Transport Unions, said most of the country's 35,000 to 40,000 truckers would join the strike.

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# A Risky Mission for Zhu

Reforms Could Suffer if U.S. Trip Fails

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — When Gordon Smith, a Republican senator from Oregon, met with Prime Minister Zhu Rongji last week, the 71-year-old Chinese leader confided that he was concerned he would return from the United States covered in rotten tomatoes and eggs.

Mr. Smith encouraged Mr. Zhu to go anyway and confront his U.S. critics.

"I told him there will be a heck of a stage for him to speak to the American people about where he's trying to take China, and how we can resolve our differences," he said.

Mr. Smith admitted to being wowed by the straight-talking former mayor of Shanghai, who recently completed his first year as prime minister.

"I actually believe he would be a wonderful face for China in America," Mr. Smith said. "I found him a very warm and friendly human being that brings a charisma that Americans would warm to, like we have with few other Chinese leaders."

On Tuesday, Mr. Zhu is scheduled to begin an eight-day trip to six cities in the United States and to Canada. Mr. Zhu's journey to the United States, his first since 1990, comes at a critical time for relations between Washington and Beijing, for China itself and for the United States.

The United States is waging a war in Yugoslavia that Beijing bitterly opposes. China is under attack in the United States for allegedly stealing nuclear weapons secrets and for undertaking a new crackdown against dissent. The one possible centerpiece of the impending summit meeting — progress on China's application to join the World Trade Organization — could easily be subsumed by political wrangling.

At home, Mr. Zhu and President Jiang Zemin are under pressure from hard-line politicians, such as Mr. Zhu's predecessor, Li Peng, the No. 2 man in the Communist Party, for pursuing close ties with the United States.

Hard-liners such as Mr. Li, security officials and some military officers, along with vested interests in the Chinese bureaucracy, might take heart in a failed trip to America. Western and Chinese sources say. It could presage a setback to Mr. Zhu's reforms, the preservation of ministerial bailiwicks and a chance to deal U.S.-Chinese relations a serious blow and to bolster ties with Moscow, which sells Beijing an estimated \$1 billion worth of weapons each year.

This complex interplay of domestic politics in America, domestic politics in China and geopolitical rivalry between the most powerful nation in the world and the most populous one have combined to place intense pressure on Washington's ties with Beijing.

"Of course, it will not be an easy task to visit the United States," Mr. Zhu said last month.

"I don't think my visit to America will be entering a minefield," he said, "but for sure I do expect to encounter hostile or unfriendly feelings."

Chinese leaders have debated the wisdom of Mr. Zhu's trip. The prime minister told Mr. Smith and other U.S. senators that he was concerned about the timing.

"I told him," Mr. Smith said, "that while it is a time of peril, it's also one of real opportunity to roll back some of the criticisms and make some changes in the policies that will help us make progress between our countries."

Still, a U.S. diplomat cautioned about hoping for too much from the visit.

"Zhu is a very impressive guy," the diplomat said, "but he's not a closet capitalist, he's not China's Gorbachev or anything like that. He's a Soviet-trained engineer. He's a central planner. He believes in a state-run economy."

Also, at root, the problems between the United States and China are not ones that even a talented politician like Mr. Zhu can solve.

During the summit meeting between President Bill Clinton and Mr. Jiang in October 1997, the two countries announced the creation of a "constructive strategic partnership." But, actually, the countries are at loggerheads.

Some Chinese and Western experts have argued that Mr. Zhu's trip could succeed if he opened up to Americans and spoke about his own troubled his-

tory. Mr. Zhu was persecuted as a "rightist" in the late 1950s. In the 1960s, during the Cultural Revolution, he was dispatched to a pig farm. Some have suggested he could go a long way to assuaging U.S. criticism of China's human rights record by putting its current situation in historical perspective.

But Mr. Zhu will have limited wiggle room in the United States.

"Zhu is in a box right now," said an Asian diplomat who has long served in Beijing. "His instincts tell him to open up to the United States. But the hard-liners would be able to use that to damage him at home."

## BRIEFLY

### Estrada Threatens Communist Rebels

MANILA — President Joseph Estrada of the Philippines threatened Monday to order a full-scale military offensive against Communist rebels if they did not free within two weeks five army and police officers they were holding.

He also offered to give rebel nominees advisory posts in his administration if they laid down their arms. "Up to now, they have been giving us a run-around," he said. "That's up to them but only until April 19. If they still do not release them, we will give them an all-out fight."

The National Democratic Front has promised to release the five, including an army general, in exchange for a halt in military operations and the withdrawal of troops from areas where the rebels operate. Mr. Estrada said he had accepted the demands. (Reuters)

### North Korea Lacks Children's Vaccines

BEIJING — After four years of chronic food shortages, children in North Korea are stunted and malnourished and have not received the immunizations they need to prevent childhood diseases, an activist said Monday.

As many as 2 million children under age 5 are not getting shots for measles and other illnesses, said Bernard Krisher, head of the Internet Appeal for North Korean Children.

Mr. Krisher's assessment underscored the damage that the economic collapse has wrought on the Communist country's once well-managed health system. (AP)

### Sri Lanka Tightens Guard on Elections

COLOMBO — Sri Lanka tightened security at polling places Monday as clashes between political rivals intensified before regional elections.

One person was killed Monday in the central town of Matale, raising to four the death toll in unrest linked to the elections Tuesday, the independent Center for Monitoring Election Violence said. About 35,000 police were being deployed, officials said, and the military was on standby alert. (Reuters)

### Classes in Pakistan For Afghan Women

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — A university for Afghan refugees opened Monday in this border city, giving 2,000 young Afghan women an opportunity to study, something denied them in their homeland.

The Taliban forces that control 90 percent of Afghanistan have imposed a version of Islamic law that prevents women from attending school or working. They say they will open schools for girls after peace is established. (AP)

## WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

### Europe

City	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Athens	27/29	17/20	26/29	17/20	26/29	27/30
Berlin	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Bombay	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Buenos Aires	18/22	13/18	22/27	18/22	13/18	22/27
Calcutta	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Chennai	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Colombo	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Dhaka	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Hong Kong	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Kolkata	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
London	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Los Angeles	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Manila	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Mumbai	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
New Delhi	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Paris	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Rangoon	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Seoul	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Singapore	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Taipei	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Tokyo	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Yokohama	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25

### North America

City	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Anchorage	32/37	12/11	42/52	12/11	42/52	52/62
Atlanta	27/32	17/20	27/32	17/20	27/32	32/37
Boston	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Chicago	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Dallas	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Denver	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Detroit	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Houston	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Los Angeles	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Manila	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
San Francisco	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Seattle	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Tokyo	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Yokohama	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25

### Asia

City	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Almaty	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Bangkok	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Beijing	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Bombay	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Buenos Aires	18/22	13/18	22/27	18/22	13/18	22/27
Calcutta	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Chennai	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Colombo	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Dhaka	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Hong Kong	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Kolkata	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
London	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Los Angeles	15/20	10/15	20/25	15/20	10/15	20/25
Manila	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36
Mumbai	28/32	24/28	32/36	28/32	24/28	32/36



## THE AMERICAS

# High Court Supports Police in a Car Search

## Justices Say Passengers, Too, Face Scrutiny

**The Associated Press**  
**WASHINGTON** — The police can search the personal belongings of all passengers inside a vehicle when lawfully seeking criminal evidence against the driver, the Supreme Court ruled Monday.

By a 6-to-3 vote in a Wyoming case, the court expanded the already considerable police power to search motor vehicles without a court warrant.

"Effective law enforcement would be appreciably impaired without the ability to search a passenger's personal belongings when there is reason to believe contraband or evidence of criminal wrongdoing is hidden in the car," Justice Antonio Scalia wrote for the court.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Gore's Rough Ride In Silicon Valley

**WASHINGTON** — It was not exactly the welcome wagon.

As Vice President Al Gore arrived in Los Angeles on Monday for a two-day California visit, two distinct Republican groups were trying to run on his bandwagon.

The Republican Leadership Council, a centrist Washington-based group, launched a two-day television advertising campaign in San Francisco and San Jose — which Mr. Gore will visit Tuesday — poking fun at his recent claim that he had taken the "initiative in creating the Internet."

Meanwhile, a group of Silicon Valley Republicans — aiming to dispel the impression that Mr. Gore has locked up the support of the high-tech community for his presidential campaign in 2000 — purchased a full-page ad in the San Jose Mercury News on Monday urging the Texas governor, George Bush, to seek the presidency.

Together, these Republican ads underscore two intriguing subplots already emerging in the competition to succeed President Bill Clinton: a growing interest by independent groups in purchasing ads to shape the campaign, and a spirited competition for the allegiance of the high-technology entrepreneurs of Silicon Valley. (LAT)

In dissent, Justice John Paul Stevens said: "Today, instead of adhering to the settled distinction between drivers and passengers, the court fashions a new rule."

Under that rule, he said, the police might be able to search a taxi passenger's briefcase if they had reason to believe the driver had a syringe somewhere in his vehicle.

In other rulings on Monday, the court took these steps:

- It agreed to review the death sentence of a convicted Virginia killer whose scheduled Tuesday execution it postponed last week. The justices said they would decide whether a death row inmate, Terry Williams, should get a federal court hearing on his claims that he was denied adequate legal help during his sentencing trial.

- It ruled that criminal defendants who plead guilty have a constitutional right to remain silent at sentencing without judges' holding it against them. Judges cannot impose harsher punishment if such defendants refuse to give details about the crime, the justices said in a 5-4 decision in a Pennsylvania drug case.

Justice Anthony Kennedy's opinion was joined by Justices John Paul Stevens, David Souter, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer.

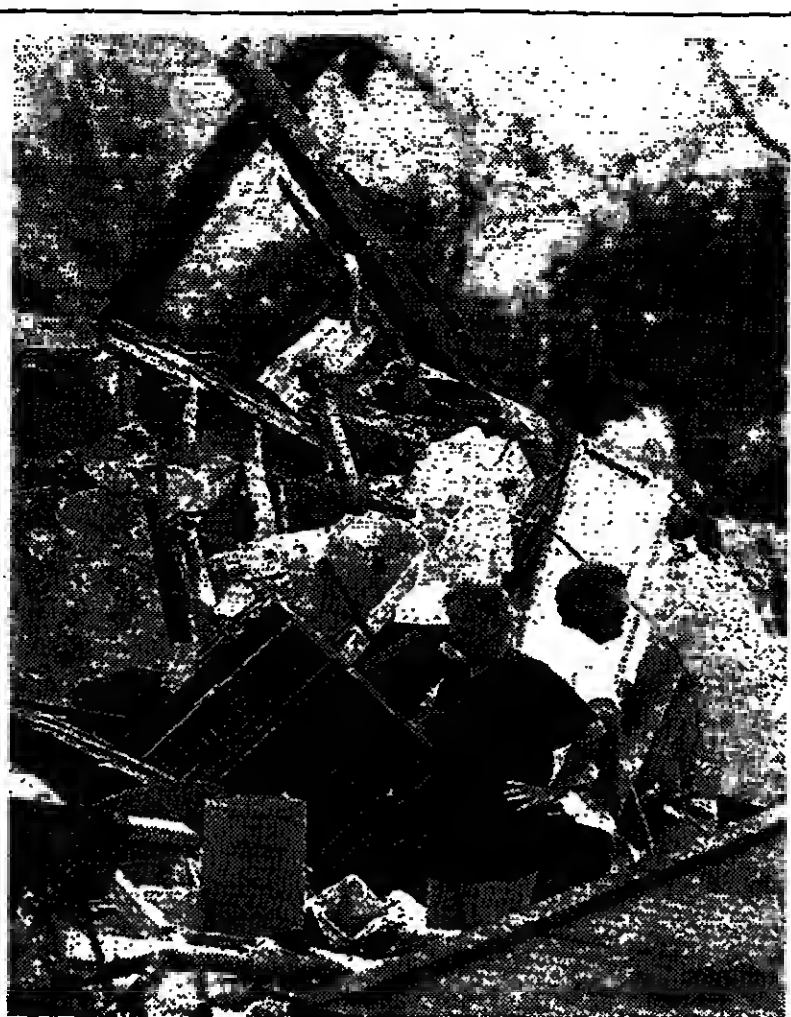
The Wyoming case that spurred the decision Monday began as a routine traffic stop.

A car driven by David Young was stopped for speeding on Interstate 26 on July 23, 1995. After a Highway Patrol officer saw a hypodermic syringe in Mr. Young's pocket, the driver candidly said he had used it to take drugs.

In the ensuing search, two other officers asked the car's two female passengers to get out of the car. One of them, Sandra Houghton, left her purse on the car's back seat. Inside it, the police found drug paraphernalia and liquid methamphetamine. She was convicted on a felony charge but appealed.

The Wyoming Supreme Court threw out her conviction last year, ruling that the police were justified only in searching the car for drugs Mr. Young may have had with him — and could not search Ms. Houghton's purse.

The decision on Monday reversed the state court's ruling. "The sensible rule is that such a package may be searched, whether or not its owner is present as a passenger or otherwise, because it may contain the contraband that the officer has reason to believe is in the car," Justice Scalia said.



**FLATTENED IN LOUISIANA** — A couple searching for belongings in the ruins of their Benton, Louisiana, mobile home that was destroyed by a weekend tornado. The final death toll from the twister was six, with about 100 people injured and 500 left homeless.

### Away From Politics

- The FBI completed a search of a remote Texas ranch for clues to the 1995 disappearance of Madlyn Murray O'Hair, the atheist leader, but it did not disclose what, if anything, it had found. An FBI spokesman said investigators from the FBI and other agencies had ended their search of the Camp Wood ranch, 100 miles (160 kilometers) west of San Antonio. (Reuters)

- The 31st anniversary of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.'s death drew only 15 marchers to Memphis, one year after 4,000 marchers stretched six blocks to remember the slain civil rights leader. The rally Sunday featured chants, songs and speeches. The group stood under the balcony of the Lorraine Motel, where Mr. King was assassinated in 1968. (AP)

- The U.S. Forest Service rushed to adopt new rules about how taxpayers

could send electronic mail to all its employees, showing that technology is surpassing the government's ability to cope with it. The rules aim to prevent a deluge of e-mail, which can be sent instantly to thousands of bureaucrats. The convenience of e-mail for the government, which is struggling to balance its obligation to listen to taxpayers against the need for employees to get their work done. (AP)

- A tornado touched down in Wichita, Kansas, on Monday, causing property damage but no serious injuries, officials said. The twister blew through the city after dawn, forcing merchants and residents to flee to the safety of basements and other shelters. Radio reports said that the tornado ripped the roof off a shopping center and did limited damage to an elementary school. (Reuters)

# Military Chiefs Doubt Efficacy Of Air Strikes

By Bradley Graham  
 Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — In the weeks before NATO launched its air campaign against Yugoslavia, U.S. military chiefs expressed deep reservations about the Clinton administration's approach to Kosovo and warned that bombing alone likely would not achieve its political aims, according to sources familiar with their thinking.

The Pentagon's senior four-star officers, meeting in closed-door sessions, argued that the administration should use more economic sanctions and other nonmilitary levers to compel Belgrade to make peace in the rebellious Serbian province before resorting to air strikes. They also complained about what they saw as the lack of a long-term vision for the Balkans and questioned whether U.S. national interests there were strong enough to merit a military confrontation.

"I don't think anybody felt like there had been a compelling argument made that all of this was in our national interest," said one senior officer knowledgeable about the deliberations.

Defense Secretary William Cohen denied division among the top commanders,Agence France-Press reported from Washington on Monday.

"There was significant debate during the course of the weeks leading up to the air campaign," Mr. Cohen said. "But ultimately, everyone understood that we could not afford to sit on the sidelines; that this action had to be taken."

"Whatever divisions there were or doubts there were, they were resolved before the president made a decision," he continued. "And it was consistent with the recommendation of both the intelligence community and the members of the joint chiefs."

Led by General Henry Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the commanders challenged in particular the "domino theory" being pressed in intelligence discussions by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. "Losing" Kosovo, she and her allies in the discussions maintained, would lead to wider destabilization in the Balkans that sooner or later would damage U.S. interests in Europe — so better to act before it was too late.

Ultimately, the chiefs agreed unanimously last month to go along with air strikes, embracing the administration's view that U.S. leadership in NATO had to be preserved and that the looming humanitarian catastrophe in Kosovo had to be addressed, the sources said. But the earlier hesitations had been forwarded to

President Bill Clinton and his aides, and reports from the White House have said doubts from the military were weighed in the final decision to go to war.

"I think it's safe to say the Joint Chiefs had reservations," said a senior military officer with direct knowledge of their talks. "But you know, you make your case, and that's why we have civilian control over the military."

Twelve days into the bombing campaign, the military leaders remained doubtful that air strikes alone could satisfy the larger political objectives put forward by Mr. Clinton and other NATO leaders: stopping the violence in Kosovo and driving President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia back to the bargaining table.

The chiefs are understood to be wary of recommending ground forces, worried that this would evolve into yet another open-ended commitment of U.S. troops in a foreign trouble spot. At the same time, if a political decision were made to send ground units to combat Yugoslav troops, the service leaders have stressed that the force should be substantial.

The heads of the army, navy, air force and Marine corps do not participate in running the war day to day. But they continue to be consulted regularly on its course, and General Shelton and Defense Secretary Cohen are supposed to relay the chiefs' views to Mr. Clinton and his national security advisers.

From the onset, the chiefs reportedly were skeptical of the rationale for U.S. military involvement in Kosovo.

"There were other tools that maybe just had not been exploited to the degree they could have been," said a senior officer, reflecting the view of the chiefs.

Asked about the commanders' doubts, a spokesman for the Joint Chiefs, Captain Steve Pietropoli of the navy, said that one of the military leaders dissented when presented with the NATO strike plan. "They all agreed that the operation envisioned could achieve the articulated objective," he said.

But by then the military mission had been framed narrowly: "to degrade Serbian capability to conduct repressive actions against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo." There was no specific requirement to halt Belgrade's relentless drive to push ethnic Albanians out of the province, nor was there a mandate to bomb Mr. Milosevic back to the bargaining table.

Still, the chiefs understood that the military campaign would be judged against these larger political objectives and, very likely, would fall short.

# Doctors Are Turning Away Uninsured

By Amy Goldstein  
 Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — In the two decades after he became a doctor, Glenn Littenberg had fit into his schedule a few patients each week who could not pay their bills. But not long ago, he began encouraging people without insurance to look elsewhere for care.

The local hospital would no longer allow Dr. Littenberg to bring occasional patients for free tests. And in the heart of Southern California, where nearly everyone who has insurance belongs to a managed-care plan, Dr. Littenberg's own income was falling even as he squeezed more patients into his days.

Today he sometimes feels guilty, but he also is a realist. Speaking as one pinched for money and time, Dr. Littenberg says that "charity care has pretty much gone by the wayside."

It has been suspected for the last few years that, in the privacy of their offices, doctors in the United States, like this 50-year-old Pasadena gastroenterologist, quietly have been cutting a lifeline to the uninsured. But nobody had documented their actions.

Now, the scope of that phenomenon is evident for the first time in research which suggests that managed care erodes physicians' willingness to treat people without insurance or money.

Based on a survey of 12,000 U.S. physicians, a study published in the latest issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association found that doctors whose income depended most heavily on health maintenance organizations and other managed-care health plans devoted on average only half as much time to charity care as did their colleagues who were not participating in managed care.

Even more striking, the study found that physicians working in communities where managed care was most common tended to spend significantly less time treating uninsured patients, regardless of how many HMO patients were in their own practice.

The findings are the latest evidence of a bleak aspect of health care in the United States: Even as the nation enjoys an era of sustained prosperity, more Americans are being pushed to the margins of the health care system. And managed care, the private-market answer the nation has grasped in hopes of curbing medical

**Managed care seems to be eroding physicians' willingness to treat people without insurance or money.**

costs, sometimes has adverse effects on the people it has not embraced.

"I think the system is on the verge of a major breakdown," Dr. Littenberg said.

Throughout most of this decade, the number of uninsured Americans has increased by about 1 million a year to more than 43 million today.

Doctors are not the only ones feeling the strain. Charity care by physicians is eroding at the same time as the dominant facilities that care for poor patients — the community clinics and public hospitals that traditionally have formed the nation's medical "safety net" — are themselves resting on increasingly shaky ground.

In many U.S. communities, those clinics and hospitals are less able to take care of their clientele of uninsured pa-

tients, as they struggle to cope with changes in states' Medicaid programs and new limits on financial help from the federal government.

Although no one knows the results for sure, some physicians and public health officials are starting to worry that, as a result of these new economic stresses, many poor people in America are getting less medical care.

Few believe that patients are being turned away when they have strokes, asthma attacks or other medical emergencies. But Mohammad Akhter, executive director of the American Public Health Association, said more routine care "is being denied all over the place." He added that a "large burden of disease is being built up among the uninsured people of this country."

The group that sponsored the research into charity care, a Washington-based nonprofit organization called the Center for Studying Health System Change, released another study last month indicating that Medicaid managed care is, indeed, squeezing out medical resources for the uninsured.

In states where Medicaid programs rely most heavily on managed care, this second study found, uninsured patients were less likely to have a regular physician or to have visited a doctor or clinic in the previous year.

The main author of both studies, Peter Cunningham, and other health policy experts believe the reason for these patterns is simple: HMOs and other managed-care plans, eager to keep medical costs low, tightly control payments to doctors, hospitals and clinics.

As a result, those physicians and facilities have been forced to abandon their longtime habit of making enough profit from their insured patients to cover the expense of treating the uninsured.

## BRIEFLY

### Rebels Kill 22 Algerian Troops

**ALGIERS** — Twenty-two Algerian government soldiers were shot and killed when Muslim guerrillas ambushed a military convoy, a local daily reported.

The guerrillas sprayed the convoy with machine-gun fire early Sunday in Melaha hamlet of Blida Province, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of Algiers, El Watan newspaper reported Monday.

Twelve rebels were killed in an ensuing clash, the newspaper reported. (Reuters)

### Term Over, Mexican Said to Flee

**MEXICO CITY** — An outgoing Mexican governor under investigation for drug trafficking has fled the country and may be in Panama, according to media reports Monday.

The term of Mario Villanueva, governor of the state of Oaxaca, ended Monday, meaning he no longer enjoyed immunity from prosecution.

"If he has decided to leave the country, it is because he felt it would be easier to defend himself from abroad than to stay in Mexico, where an arrest warrant or a subpoena would have been issued today," Mr. Villanueva's attorney, Raul Cardenas, told a local radio station.

The Jornada daily said Mr. Villanueva fled to Panama, Mexico. (AP)

where he is said to have business interests, while Reforma said the governor left the country with his state's police chief, Agustin Bello. (AFP)

### Sharon to Meet With Albright

**JERUSALEM** — Foreign Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel announced he would meet with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright in Washington on Friday to discuss the stalled Middle East peace process.

Mr. Sharon told Israel Radio on Monday that he would meet Mrs. Albright and other officials "to say again that the delay in agreements with the Palestinians is their fault solely." Israel halted the implementation of the U.S.-brokered Wye River interim peace accord late last year over alleged Palestinian violations. (Reuters)

### Dalai Lama Optimistic on Tibet

**RIO DE JANEIRO** — The Dalai Lama arrived in Brazil on Sunday, saying he was optimistic about the situation of Tibet in China.

"In spite of all the sadness, I think that things are changing for the better," the Tibetan spiritual leader said on his second trip to Brazil since a 1992 conference on the environment. (AP)

## Cindy Crawford's Choice



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## The Battle Plan / We Are Clearly Moving Toward a Ground War

### With Dispatch Of Gunships, U.S. Crosses A Threshold

By Eric Schmitt  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The 24 Apache helicopter gunships and the long-range rockets that President Bill Clinton has ordered to Albania, combined with 8,000 NATO troops sent to aid refugees there, form the backbone of what could quickly be turned into the vanguard of an invasion force.

Administration officials insist this is not their plan and that, at most, these troops would be sent into Kosovo to escort ethnic Albanians back to their homes once hostilities ceased.

The Apaches, these officials say, are bound for the Balkans because General Wesley Clark, the NATO military commander, wants a potent, all-weather tank-killing weapon to bolster an air campaign that has been stymied by fog, rain and political constraints.

But the helicopters mark an important threshold in the 13-day allied operation. These are U.S. Army weapons flown by pilots wearing army green.

And while the long-range U.S. Army rockets may not be in Kosovo, their mission will be to attack hostile air defenses, and possibly other targets, deep behind Serbian lines.

"They are combat troops and they'll have no problem whatsoever switching to a combat role if such an order is given," said Lieutenant General William Carter 3d, a retired chief of staff of southern NATO forces who helped direct the allied operation in Bosnia.

Senior congressional officials echoed that sentiment.

"If they want to call them part of the air campaign, fine, but they're a ground support unit," a senior congressional aide said. "We are clearly moving toward a ground war in Kosovo."

Last week, a senior NATO official in Brussels said the fact that the United States wanted to send Apaches and rocket batteries operated by U.S. Army troops from Germany "raises some interesting questions about their position not to use ground forces."

Here is why: The Apaches add a deadly new dimension to a NATO air campaign that has failed to deter the forces of President Slobodan Milosevic from expelling tens of thousands of ethnic Albanians from the besieged province and that has been hampered in destroying the military machine waging this war.

If dispatched in combat, which still needs concurrence from NATO's political leaders Monday and a second approval from Mr. Clinton, the Apaches would streak into Kosovo at night, bombing the earth at speeds of over 150 miles per hour (240 kilometers per hour), running lights off.

Within minutes, peering through night-vision goggles, pilots would lock on targets identified from surveillance planes or an unmanned reconnaissance drone.

Each helicopter can fire up to 16 laser-guided Hellfire missiles from more than three miles away.

Except for dense fog, the Apaches can fly in the foulest weather.

But flying closer to the ground than any piloted warplane also makes the helicopters much more vulnerable to automatic-weapon ground fire or short-range shoulder-fired missiles.



A Kosovo refugee carrying diapers distributed by British soldiers at a refugee camp in Macedonia on Monday.

### NATO: Clinton Pledges to 'Persist Until We Prevail' on Kosovo

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Clinton said the advisers all realized the limitations of an air campaign. "In the end," he added, "everyone agreed that of a bunch of bad options, our military campaign was the best available option to slow aggressive action, to keep NATO's word, to keep our NATO allies together, and to give us a chance to preserve our objectives."

The first tangible signs of coordinated relief emerged Monday for tens of thousands of terrified and exhausted refugees huddled along the muddy borders of Kosovo, as NATO pursued both a humanitarian airlift and intensified raids against Serbian military targets.

With improved weather, NATO bombs and missiles hit barracks, bridges and an air force headquarters inside Serbia early Monday, and officials broadly hinted later in the day that they expected the intense attacks to continue.

One official told reporters that "very direct results" would be coming very soon.

U.S. spokesmen said that there were "indications" that in coming days Mr. Milosevic, having so devastated and displaced the ethnic Albanians, might seek a cease-fire arrangement to cement the situation in place.

Joe Lockhart, the White House spokesman, said that such an attempt at

half-measures and "hollow cease-fires" would not be a surprise.

He added, however, that NATO's requirements for a cease-fire were unchanged: Mr. Milosevic must withdraw his forces from Kosovo, allow refugees to return, permit self-government, and allow a NATO peacekeeping force to enter the province.

NATO countries are simply not going to accept some phony peace deal," said James Rubin, the State Department spokesman.

Asked about reports that members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had raised doubts before the NATO campaign began about the efficacy of air power alone, Mr. Lockhart said only that the chiefs, and the president's national security advisers, had ultimately agreed that such a campaign was necessary.

Airports in Macedonia and Albania, which are struggling to absorb most of the estimated 350,000 ethnic Albanians driven from Kosovo in the past two weeks, are being upgraded for 24-hour operations as relief supplies begin to flow in steadily.

U.S. troops began building a tent city on Monday for 200,000 displaced people near the Tirana airport in Albania as more helicopters moved to ferry refugees from the isolated mountains at the Kosovo border.

A key goal of the refugee effort is to

gradually move the massed Kosovars away from the border hillsides to more suitable inland locations.

NATO reported that 200 tons of food and medicine had been transferred to the border town of Blace in Macedonia and that four tent cities were nearing completion. But some aid officials continued to plead with the Macedonian government to allow an expedited transfer.

Despite improvement on some fronts, NATO conceded that the plight of the massed refugees remained "precarious," and the vast majority of them were without shelter under conditions that saw temperatures below freezing.

A shuttle of some refugees to the Macedonia capital, Skopje, that was to have taken place Sunday never got started, NATO said.

"We have food coming in, but we need more," a Red Cross aid worker at Blace said on CNN. The situation appeared to have improved in the mountainous Albanian border town of Kukës.

A spokesman for the UN World Food Program said, "We estimate that now, with the assistance of other agencies, about 80 percent of the people are getting rations."

Early Monday, NATO bombs and missiles struck Yugoslavia's air force headquarters near Belgrade and a key army installation in the south of the country, at Nis, that caused a fire at an adjacent tobacco factory.

An airfield near Pristina, the capital of Kosovo Province, was also hit, according to Yugoslav media reports.

In Podgorica, Montenegro, sources in the republican government told The Associated Press that a large column of Serbian military vehicles had been seen moving south of Belgrade on Sunday out of a highway that would take it to either Montenegro or Kosovo.

It included tanks, trucks and other armored vehicles, they said.

Overnight, NATO bombed a bridge over the Ibar in the area in an apparent attempt to block the movement.

A NATO spokesman, Air Commodore David Wilby, said the attacks had been "ramped up" and, without details, declared, "We are seeing evidence that we are causing pain."

NATO was expected later Monday to approve a U.S. plan to send 24 Apache ground-attack helicopters and 18 multiple rocket launchers.

A source at NATO headquarters told the International Herald Tribune that, as of mid-afternoon, no NATO government had specifically objected to the deployment.

## UN Assails Macedonia Over Refugee Delays

By Carlotta Gall  
New York Times Service

BLACE, Macedonia — As conditions deteriorated for the tens of thousands of Kosovo refugees stranded on the border with Macedonia, officials from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees accused Macedonia of endangering people's lives by processing refugees too slowly.

"Not enough are being processed, and this is going to cause problems and health hazards for those inside," Paula Ghedini, press officer for the UN agency, said at a news conference in Skopje, the Macedonian capital.

People were dying at a rate of 10 per day, she said, adding that the rate would increase if the refugees remained exposed to the elements.

Macedonian authorities were registering 5,000 refugees a day, Mrs. Ghedini said. "That is not enough."

"We have to get them out of the mud," she added. "It is extremely cold, it has been raining quite a lot; people are weakened, fatigued and in a state of shock." Macedonia has been flooded with 136,000 refugees, most of them arriving in the past few days. The UN refugee agency estimates that about 65,000 Kosovar Albanians are stuck on the border at Blace.

Blocked by Macedonian police and army troops from entering the country, they are camping on a muddy hillside in a sort of no man's land beside the border post. A further 30,000 people are thought to be on the other side of the border in Kosovo.

A trail of cars stretches back for miles along the road where people have been waiting nearly a week to cross the border. At least one more train arrived Monday morning from Pristina, carrying some of the 5,000 people who had arrived in the previous 24 hours.

The latest arrivals have come on foot from the towns of Uroševac and Vucitrn in northern Kosovo, fleeing Serbian forces and police who had ordered them out at gunpoint.

One official of the refugee agency, who asked not to be named, said the Macedonian authorities were delaying the processing of refugees through immigration intentionally.

"They do not want to move people into Macedonia; that is incredibly clear," the official said. "They do not like Albanians at all, and that feeling is incredibly widespread among the population in Macedonia."

Foreign aid organizations are providing the food and supplies, and NATO and the UN refugee agency are together setting up camps to take the refugees elsewhere in Macedonia, yet the authorities were simply not letting refugees through, the official said.

"We have the experience and ability to process 20,000 refugees in one day, but they do not want us to do it," the official said.

Government officials have said the influx of refugees threatens Macedonia's economic and political stability. They have also expressed anxiety about the immediate vicinity of the border region and have brought in extra troops and police to secure the area.

But many Macedonian citizens, including some policemen on the border, acknowledged the policy was a result of their general antipathy for the ethnic Albanians who make up the bulk of the refugees.

"Why don't your young countries take them?" asked one young policeman,

cradling an automatic weapon as he guarded the road at the camp. "We don't want them."

Macedonians are nervous that an influx of Albanians will upset the country's ethnic balance. Albanians already make up an estimated 20 percent of the population, while Macedonians, who generally sympathize with neighboring Serbia in the current conflict with NATO, make up some 45 percent.

The Macedonian government's blocking of the refugees from Kosovo is also clearly aimed at forcing the international community to take in a large part of the refugees.

By Monday morning European countries had pledged to take in some 36,000 refugees, Mrs. Ghedini said. But meanwhile the refugees should be given immediate help in Macedonia, she said.

### Major Relief Groups Aiding the Refugees

International Herald Tribune

A large number of relief organizations are directly and indirectly seeking to help refugees from Kosovo. Updates on many of their activities are at the following sites on the World Wide Web:

<http://www.unhcr.ch/yugoslav/kosovo.html> (Operated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and gives regional addresses for donations.)

<http://www.interaction.org/kosovo/detail.html> (Provides brief descriptions of activities being undertaken by InterAction members to assist refugees from Kosovo.)

<http://www.interaction.org/kosovo/index.html> (Gives addresses for U.S.-based organizations affiliated with InterAction, a coalition of more than 160 private relief, development and refugee assistance agencies that have agreed to abide by a set of standards to ensure accountability to donors.)

<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/contacts/dh/homepage.html> (Operated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.)

Among the most active groups in Kosovo are:

CARE International  
Secretary  
Boulevard du Regent, 58/10;  
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium  
Tel: 32-2-502-43-33

Oxfam; 274 Banbury Road  
Oxford OX2 7DZ  
UK  
Tel: 44-1865-311-311

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
SBS  
Centre William Rappard  
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### MONTENEGRO: A Chasm of Suspicion

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General Milorad Obradovic, believed to be a nationalist hard-liner.

"Any such takeover, however, would likely provoke a fight from the estimated 8,000 police in Montenegro, who are loyal to Milo Djukanovic, the young Montenegrin president who has been trying for a year and a half to ease this republic out of the crushing embrace of Mr. Milosevic, whom Mr. Djukanovic knows well as his former patron.

Mr. Djukanovic's government is walking a tightrope, trying to prove to the West that it is opposed to dictatorship in Serbia but also trying to avoid a direct challenge to the Yugoslav Army. That army has heavy weapons; the local police do not.

In an interview Sunday night, Mr. Djukanovic, who has told friends in Belgrade that he was not alerted by the West that NATO would bomb military facilities in his republic the very first night of the air campaign, complained angrily that NATO's action had made his po-

sition "much more difficult."

"It is hard, very hard to speak and work for a democratic and pro-European policy," he said. "NATO bombs have allowed Mr. Milosevic to create a new division in the Yugoslav political scene. Patriots are those who support his policies, and anyone who criticizes him is a traitor. In Montenegro, pro-Milosevic forces are becoming much more aggressive."

Police officers loyal to Mr. Djukanovic were out in force Sunday night as Mr. Milosevic's supporters pelted a huge rock concert in the capital's central square. It was an event that mimicked regime-staged concerts in Belgrade, where in the past week Serbs have gathered to sneer at the United States and the NATO bombing and to voice their support for Mr. Milosevic's war in Kosovo.

"We must help our Serbian brothers against the NATO attack," said one of the placards that waved above a crowd that was by far the largest gathering in this republic since NATO bombs started to fall 12 days ago.

The bombings in Montenegro stopped after what Mr. Djukanovic described as his furious complaints to Western diplomats that NATO was destabilizing its best friend in Yugoslavia. He said that the absence of falling bombs and cruise missiles in the republic in the past four days had eased tensions only slightly.

"The bombing has really made a horrible mess for this republic," said Milka Tadic, general manager of Monitor, an independent weekly.

"Djukanovic was put in this horrible political situation of being bombed by his allies," he said. "It gave the nationalists and the regular people of this country who are very confused a perfect reason to say that this government does not want to defend itself from outside attacks."

At the concert, Mr. Milosevic's men did their best to make political hay out of Mr. Djukanovic's woes. Girls in skin-tight pants writhed on stage as a singer led a crowd of more than 20,000 in chants about how Montenegro and Serbia must be united against NATO.

### U.S. Shifts Planes to Europe, Slowing Air Action in Iraq

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has diverted important parts of the U.S. air fleet charged with monitoring northern Iraq to Europe to sustain its role in allied air strikes against Yugoslavia, officials said.

Among the planes joining the intensifying conflict with Yugoslavia are Navy EA-6B Prowlers, which are electronic-warfare planes designed both to jam and to attack air-defense radars, and refueling aircraft, according to defense officials who discussed the matter on the condition they not be identified.

As a result, the U.S. and British fighter aircraft used to enforce a no-flight zone over northern Iraq have not flown since March 20, four days before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began the air strikes against Yugoslavia.

Not coincidentally, U.S. officials

have reported no Iraqi violations of the flight ban in that period, and the almost daily U.S. and British attacks on Iraqi air defense sites in the north have stopped. Air Force F-15E attack planes conducted the last attack in northern Iraq on March 16.

The pace of confrontations in southern Iraq also has slackened, although allied planes are continuing attacks there.

On Sunday, American and British fighters attacked a surface-to-air missile battery and two unspecified communications sites south of Baghdad, and there was an attack Friday.

The air war in Yugoslavia has also put a squeeze on U.S. naval resources. An aircraft carrier is being added to the allied forces in the Adriatic, but that has forced the Pentagon to shift the Kitty Hawk carrier battle group in Japan to the Gulf, leaving a carrier gap in the Pacific.

### LIBYA: 2 Ex-Agents Turned Over for Trial

Continued from Page 1

"We can confirm they have been delivered," a representative of the British government's Scottish Office told reporters at Camp Zeist, where the two men will be incarcerated and later stand trial.

From now until the end of the trial, Camp Zeist is legally Scottish soil. The suspects will be tried by Scottish judges under Scottish law, accused by Scottish prosecutors, defended by Scottish lawyers and watched over by more than 100 Scottish police and prison officers.

"What has been achieved by the states concerned is unprecedented," said the UN legal counsel, Mr. Correll, who accompanied the suspects on the four-hour flight aboard an Italian government aircraft flying under the authority of the United Nations.

Colonel Gadhafi has not indicated what persuaded him to finally turn over the two men, though part of the agreement negotiated with the UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, authorized the suspension — which took place Monday — of the seven-year-old economic sanctions against Libya. The sanctions will not be lifted permanently until Libya meets other conditions stipulated in the agreement, including promising to pay compensation to the victims' families if the suspects are found guilty.

Mr. Correll and Mr. Annan were careful to reinforce what the UN legal counsel called "a very dignified transfer" and to show respect for Colonel Gadhafi and his authority. "Apart from living with the sanctions for seven years, no country likes to be treated as an outcast," Mr. Annan said. "I think Libya wanted to get back into the international community."

#### Clinton Praises the Families

Mr. Clinton said he was "gratified" to hear that the suspects had arrived in the Netherlands, news agencies reported. "But most important," he added, "today is a day to remember the men and women who lost their lives on Pan Am 103. I know their loved ones have suffered greatly. They too, have labored hard to bring justice."

### INDONESIA: Voters Sign Up Amid Unrest and Fear of Partiality

Continued from Page 1

last general elections, in 1997, even though those polls were tightly controlled by the authorities.

"We all know that clashes are likely to happen if crowds gather," said Eep Saefullah Fatah, a political scientist at the University of Indonesia.

The elections are seen as essential for establishing a legitimate government in Indonesia. The first of as many as 128 million eligible voters registered Monday for the parliamentary voting to be held June 7, the first elections since riots and street protests forced former President Suharto to resign last May. He handed power over to Mr. Habibie, his protégé and vice president.

Mr. Habibie has surprised many of his critics by taking steps to dismantle the authoritarian system that Mr. Suharto had used to govern Indonesia for more than three decades. Under his rule there has been better protection of human rights, civil liberties and political freedom.

But foreign diplomats and Indonesian political analysts worry that the country lacks the credible institutions needed to ensure that the rules and results of the elections will be respected.

Mr. Habibie appointed the new elections commission, saying that it would be independent of the government. The body has only five government representatives, compared with 48 from the contesting political parties.

The commission recently decided that officials of the central government, including cabinet ministers, as well as those holding provincial and local posts, would have to resign if they wanted to campaign for a political party.

Since Mr. Habibie and most of his ministers are members of the governing Golkar party, and all officials and their families had to support and vote for Golkar under Mr. Suharto, opposition politicians and many voters feared that they would continue to use the resources of their office to help the party.

Mr. Habibie, after saying that only five of his 36 cabinet ministers and the attorney general would be barred from campaigning, asked the Supreme Court to review that decision. Last week, the

court decided that Mr. Habibie had the authority to make the final decision on the issue.

He has yet to announce what he will do, although Marzuki Darusman, a Golkar official, said he believed it would help if cabinet ministers were allowed to take leaves of absence to campaign.

Analysts said Mr. Habibie would have to weigh his desire to bolster his low ratings in public-opinion surveys against his wish to sustain Golkar support and have it choose him as its candidate for the presidential election in November. At present, he is only one of five potential candidates named by the party.

Soedjati Djawandono, an Indonesian political scientist, said: "If cabinet ministers and other government officials

really do not intend to make use of the state's facilities in their campaign activities, it is hard to understand why they would object to an expressed commitment not to do just that. It would be an opportunity to prove their integrity, honesty and sincerity to ensure a fair election."

Many Indonesians have also condemned what they say is a double standard by the election commission, which ruled last month that its own members were free to campaign for their political parties and run for Parliament.

As a result, the commission members will "face a conflict of interest because they would be both referees and players in the elections," said Andi Alfian Marlansang, a commission member.

### MALAYSIA: Uphill Battle for New Party

Continued from Page 1

The launching of the party, for example, received scant treatment in newspapers Monday, despite the thousands of people who attended.

Perhaps the biggest potential weakness of the opposition movement comes from within. The new party is meant to serve as a bridge between two groups at opposite ends of the political spectrum: a secular, urban-based Chinese party and a rural, Muslim party that says it would like to transform multiethnic Malaysia into a Muslim state.

With such diverse partners, the new party may find it difficult to build a common platform, something noticeably absent from the inauguration Sunday.

The party sent out a message of broad themes: justice and reform. Perhaps the group's most unifying factor is its strong opposition to Mr. Mahathir.

"This election will be a referendum on Mahathir," says Jomo K.S., a professor at the University of Malaya. "What Anwar is trying to tell the Malay electorate is that the choice here is between him and Mahathir."

Mr. Mahathir, who spent his third day in the hospital Monday for treatment for a lung infection, dismissed the popular

Mr. Anwar last year as deputy prime minister and as his probable successor, leading to a political crisis and widespread disaffection among the Malays, the country's largest ethnic group.

Analysts say that Mr. Mahathir, whose standing in his party was buoyed by a victory in a state election last month, might be tempted to call elections before the new opposition party has a chance to organize itself.

"The most important thing now is not the state of the economy, it's the state of the opposition," said Abdul Razak Abdulillah Baginda, executive director of the Malaysian Strategic Research Center. "If the opposition is in disarray, that's the time to call elections."

One wild card for Mr. Mahathir and his allies might be the April 14 verdict in Mr. Anwar's trial — and the public reaction to the ruling. Mr. Anwar is accused of ordering police officers to cover up allegations of sexual indiscretion. He faces 14 years in jail or a 20,000 ringgit (\$5,260) fine, or both, each of the four counts against him.

Mr. Anwar and his allies have little hope that he will be acquitted.

"I think most Malaysians think the outcome is a foregone conclusion," Mr. Chandra said.



## EUROPE

## Reports of Mass Executions Pile Up

Kosovars Who Fled Give Similar Accounts of Massacres by Serbs

By John Kifner  
New York Times Service

KUKES, Albania — There are mounting reports that Serb forces have killed hundreds of people — many in mass executions — in their nine-day drive to purge Kosovo province of its ethnic Albanian majority.

While the major thrust of the Serbian campaign, which has been stunningly successful, has been to force out the Albanians in terror, there have been repeated accounts by the haggard refugees of people being shot by masked gunmen at close range as well as being hit by tank or artillery fire, or in one case, aerial bombing.

The dead will probably number at least in the "high hundreds," said Eugene O'Sullivan, chief of the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe observer team, which is monitoring the refugee crisis at the border.

Indeed the reports of killing have been so frequent, and so repetitive in their detail, he said, that his group has brought in 60 specially trained investigators from Geneva and other areas to interview refugees and keep records for any possible future war crimes trial.

There have been a number of overlapping accounts given by refugees at widely scattered places and times to foreign journalists and humanitarian workers of a massacre of roughly 100

people gathered together in the adjacent villages of Kruse-E-Vogel and Kruse-E-Madhe and executed with automatic weapons fire. Some bodies were later burned, according to the accounts.

The refugee flow continued unabated Monday with the long miserable lines of sobbing people stretching about 65 kilometers (40 miles) back into Serbia. By Monday morning, 19,246 people had crossed the border, in addition to the 188,036 who had passed over the Merini crossing by the end of Sunday.

Some had been walking for seven days.

Late Sunday afternoon, a badly burned 6-year-old boy, Bruni Caka, crossed the border. He said he had been hiding with his family in the basement of their home in the city of Dakovica when the Serbs torched the building, burning 18 people alive.

What is striking about the lines of refugees is that they are largely women, children and old men. The young men, they say, are either hiding in the mountains or have been separated out by the Serbs and taken away.

While there is no way to independently verify the accounts of killings — foreign journalists have been expelled from Kosovo — their similarity suggests they were credible. Earlier Serbian efforts to "ethnically cleanse" parts of Bosnia of Moslems were accompanied by numerous massacres.

"When you keep hearing the same story over and over from different sources, you have to lend some credence," said Dorian Vienneau, a member of the European security observer team. "The sheer volume of reports leaves me to believe this is going on."

A number of accounts have described a massacre in the nearby villages of Kruse-E-Vogel and Kruse-E-Madhe which lie south of the major town of Orakavac.

The BBC received an amateur videotape said to have been shot in Kruse-E-Madhe running 1 minute and 42 seconds that shows the crumpled bodies of several young men lying on the ground who appear to have been shot in the head or throat. Two of the bodies were charred and burned.

A 55-year-old woman, Naxhije Zymi, who said 10 of her brothers had been killed, gave the following account of what had happened in Kruse-E-Vogel.

"On Friday, the police came early in the morning. They executed almost 100 people. They killed them all, men, women and children. They set a fire and threw the bodies in the fire and put car tires on the fire."

Her account was similar to others given to foreign reporters and organization and security observers. These accounts describe people being gathered, near a mosque and being mowed down.

Another refugee, Enver Muharemlu, said that in Kruse-E-Vogel he had seen a truck with about 20 bodies driven to a nearby river and dumped out on a bank. The bodies were then set on fire, he said.



An ethnic Albanian refugee child from Pristina peering out from a truck Monday after entering Albania near the northern village of Morina.

## Belgrade Keeps Control Of Cross-Border Media

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Strict media controls by the Yugoslav government are severely limiting information on the Kosovo conflict available to Serbs living in Bosnia's Serb republic, as well as to their ethnic brethren across the border in Serbia proper.

Television and newspaper reports have prominently featured public demonstrations and angry comments by Serbian civilians opposed to NATO policy.

But they rarely show ethnic Albanian refugees fleeing the Serbian province of Kosovo for fear of attack by troops and paramilitary police, and when the refugees are mentioned, media reports say their plight is the result of NATO bombing.

Since NATO first threatened to attack Yugoslav military targets last October, President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia has cracked down on independent media, closing at least four major newspapers and a half-dozen or more independent broadcast outlets in Serbia. Those he allowed to stay open have been threatened with large fines if they question the government's official policy or "security interests."

Last week, the police confiscated a transmitter owned by the sole independent radio station in Belgrade, B92. They also telephoned many of the station's reporters at home and threatened to harm them if they continued working, sources said.

As a result, the vast majority of Serbs have no access to anything but officially sanctioned information about the war.

"It is classic Gorbachev-esque propaganda," said an official of the international agency administering the Bosnian peace settlement here, equating the Yugoslav information policy on the NATO air strikes with that of Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi propaganda chief.

The Yugoslav broadcasts have been

retransmitted here by the government of the Bosnian Serb republic.

The Western official, who asked not to be identified, said the reports were helping to whip up public sentiment against the West not only in Serbia but also in the Serb republic in Bosnia, which has been governed under international supervision since the end of the Bosnian war in 1995.

The NATO force in Bosnia is "very concerned about the quality of some media reports" in the Serbian republic, said Lieutenant Colonel David Scanlon, the force spokesman.

An address by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to the Serbian people, translated into Serbian, appeared on Bosnian Serb television "only under direct order" of Bosnia's international administration, according to a report from that agency.

## A Kosovar Leader Seeks Bombing Halt

Agence France-Presse

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — The moderate Kosovar leader Ibrahim Rugova said Monday that bombing "should be halted" in Yugoslavia. He also urged Belgrade to be "more cooperative with the international community."

Mr. Rugova spoke with reporters after meeting with the Russian ambassador to Belgrade, Yuri Kotov, in his house in Pristina, capital of Kosovo province. He has been reported to be under house arrest by the Serbs.

"There should be an end to the situation in Kosovo, the bombing should be stopped and monitoring put in," he said.

Asked whether he actually met with President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia in Belgrade on Thursday, a meeting whose authenticity has been questioned, Mr. Rugova said: "This is speculation. I was in Belgrade."

## BRIEFLY

## Explosives Found By French Police

BAYONNE, France — French investigators have uncovered more than 100 kilograms of explosives in a search for an ETA arms cache, the police in Bayonne said Monday.

The police found the explosives Sunday after receiving a call from a resident complaining that a man was wandering about armed with a pistol. The man told the police he found the weapon in a nearby garage.

The Spanish daily ABC reported Sunday that the group had bought \$500 million worth of arms on the black market several months ago and that French and Spanish police were seeking a big ETA cache. (APF)

## Georgia Threatens To Scrap CIS Pact

TBILISI, Georgia — President Eduard Shevardnadze of Georgia said Monday his country might end its security cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States, a loose grouping of former Soviet states.

"We will not prolong our participation in this treaty if it is not adjusted to our conditions and demands," Mr. Shevardnadze said at a news conference. He said the security treaty had not been of any use so far. Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan have also said they will leave the security treaty. (Reuters)

## Ukraine Might Sell Weapons to Egypt

KIEV — Ukraine is expected to offer Egypt its modernized version of the Soviet-era Shilka self-propelled anti-aircraft system this year, the official press agency, DINAU, said Monday.

The agency quoted a statement from the Ukrainian Ministry of Industry Policy as saying that Egypt was planning to announce an international tender to modernize its 150 Soviet-made Shilkas, and that Ukrainian companies were planning to take part. (Reuters)

## New Chief Named For Russian Force

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin appointed a new commander Monday to lead Russian Interior Ministry troops, the ministry said.

Colonel General Vyacheslav Ovchinnikov, 53, replaces Pavel Maslov, who resigned Friday as head of the 250,000-strong member military force. General Ovchinnikov also becomes a deputy interior minister. (Reuters)

## Should Milosevic Go?

U.S. and NATO Warm to Idea of Ouster

By Dana Priest  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say that support is growing in the Clinton administration and among its NATO allies for expanding the objectives of the air war against Yugoslavia to include the ouster of President Slobodan Milosevic.

Having witnessed a startling onslaught by Yugoslav forces against Kosovo's ethnic Albanians and a sea of hungry and shivering refugees stranded at the borders, NATO political leaders have grown resistant to entering into a political settlement with the man ultimately responsible for those atrocities, the officials said.

The idea of removing Mr. Milosevic from power has been discussed among President Bill Clinton's top national security advisers and was on the agenda Friday for a preliminary discussion with Mr. Clinton, administration officials said. It has also been a subject of conversation in the five-day phone conference call that Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has each day with her counterparts in Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

Adding Mr. Milosevic's removal as a condition for stopping the war could have far-reaching military implications, but there is no sign that these have been seriously examined. At the very least it would require a more concentrated effort at circumventing the state-controlled media to appeal directly to the Yugoslav people, officials said.

Although the administration recently added "regime change" as a goal of its policy toward Iraq, a low-grade air war against Baghdad and other plans to promote an Iraqi opposition have yet to produce any tangible successes.

Officials pointed out that no decisions had been made and no form-

alized strategies for ousting Mr. Milosevic had been developed, although ideas have been outlined. Nevertheless, Mrs. Albright revealed the growing mood against having to treat Mr. Milosevic as a head of state Sunday on the NBC television show "Meet the Press."

Having demonized Mr. Milosevic as a modern-day Hitler, she was asked, could she ever again negotiate with him?

"I think that this is increasingly the question," she replied. "I suppose the possibility always is that we will have to deal with him."

"But the bottom line," she added, is "more and more people are asking that question: Is it going to be possible to deal with somebody that is behind all this? And that is something that we are focusing on."

Several other prominent U.S. and NATO leaders voiced similar feelings, as did members of Congress.

Defense Minister Rudolf Scharping of Germany expressed the feeling of some of his North Atlantic Treaty Organization colleagues when he told German television, "In my eyes he belongs before the human rights court in the Hague, not at a negotiating table." He suggested in another interview that Mr. Milosevic "shouldn't have the feeling that he can murder people in Kosovo but remain unbothered himself."

The U.S. ambassador to Macedonia, Christopher Hill, told Fox News: "We need to do something about his regime. We need to make it clear that we will not let them get away with changing the ethnic map of the Balkans."

Some options circulating for preliminary discussion in the administration include working with Yugoslav Army dissidents in the hopes of instigating a coup or working to encourage a popular uprising.

## KOSOVO: In Milosevic's Strategy, Raising the Balkan Specter of a Greater Albania

Continued from Page 1

Kosovo with Serbs, according to NATO officials, who said that Belgrade would have to drive out the early 1990s from their homes in Krajina and eastern Slavonia in the fighting accompanying Yugoslavia's collapse.

The explosive trigger of a wider Serbian-Albanian confrontation is the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia — "the powder-keg of the Balkans" that has ignited conflicts over the centuries that ended with World War I. A coveted regional prize in a four-sided tug-of-war among Greece and Serbia and their Muslim neighbors, Bulgaria and Albania.

Macedonia's ethnic patchwork includes a Serbian majority and an ethnic Albanian minority estimated at 25 percent to 40 percent, already concentrated near the Kosovo frontier where the Albanian refugees have gathered. The influx has created a dire predicament for President Koro Gligorov of Macedonia, 80, a former Communist, amid mounting panic in the ruling Serbian majority about a potential tilt in the country's ethnic equilibrium.

If Macedonia starts collapsing amid internal conflict, the position of NATO forces there, currently 12,000 troops waiting for peacekeeping duties in Kosovo, would be untenable, Western officials said.

Greece, Macedonia's biggest neighbor, would almost certainly be sucked in, crossing Macedonia's southern border in a bid to grab its share of territory and the pro-Greek population.

Athens reluctantly recognized Macedonia's independence five years ago when the republic was carved out of the former Yugoslavia. Only strong U.S. pressure overcame Greek hopes of controlling its land gateway to Europe.

And Greece has been feuding with Albania, with incidents sometimes approaching the boiling point.

The hypothetical situation could play out as follows: Bulgaria would come to the rescue of the Bulgarian minority in Macedonia, confronting the Greek push. At that point, Turkey could not stand aside because the Turkish armed forces, struggling to fend off Islamic fundamentalism, would have to back Bulgaria and Albania, officially secular but historically Muslim countries.

The crisis between Greece and Turkey would wedge apart the alliance's southern flank, weakening NATO's ability to project stability into the eastern Mediterranean and protect Western interests. Similarly, Montenegro, Serbia's junior partner in the federation, could be targeted by Belgrade for a coup to overthrow the pro-Western government helped into power last year by the United States and

Germany, according to National Security Council officials in Washington. If Mr. Milosevic's surrogates gained control, they would drive out Montenegro's ethnic Albanian minority, increasing pressure on Macedonia and Albania.

In effect, Mr. Milosevic, in hammering out his Serbia, including parts of Kosovo and Macedonia, would also raise fears and possibly the reality of Greater Albania as the rallying cry of increasingly desperate Albanian-speaking Muslims.

Evoking that outcome, John Meersheimer, a Europe expert at the University of Chicago, said that the West could welcome a Greater Albania as a pro-Western bastion — and perhaps the launching pad of future operations against Mr. Milosevic's Serbia.

A darker reading came from other analysts, who agreed that Mr. Milosevic was an effort to destabilize neighboring countries but warned that his success would shatter the West's position in the Balkans. In a regional realignment, Serbia would emerge in an unofficial alliance with Greece, a tandem backed by Russia, according to Stratfor, the U.S. strategic consultant group.

The key to the lives of the Kosovars, the U.S. analysts wrote last week, lies "in Belgrade and Moscow. Serbia wants guarantees of a unified, sovereign nation. Russia wants a sphere of influence." In other words, they said, the Kosovo issue masks a wider potential drive by Serbia, Greece and Russia, cemented by their Orthodox heritage, to oppose U.S. global authority, a drive that could attract support from China and Iraq if it succeeded in the Balkans.

Using Albanians as the threat capable of creating this anti-American alliance may seem irrational in the light of the situation of Albania, Europe's poorest economy whose gross national product is smaller than the \$2.2 billion price of a B-2 bomber.

Albania's weakness actually deepens the fragility of the southern Balkans, complicating NATO's efforts to stay on solid ground in opposing Serbia, Balkan experts said. The combination of poverty and galloping birthrates among Albanians could produce a diaspora of refugees festering on Kosovo's borders, breeding insecurity in the way that Palestinian refugees undermined stability in Israel and the surrounding Arab states.

The unspoken proportions of the Albanian issue help to explain some oft-baffling features of the Kosovo war, including the apparently wanton Serbian ferocity in emptying Kosovo and Western insistence on preserving Kosovo as the homeland for its ethnic Albanians.

Understanding Mr. Milosevic's strategy, centered on the Albanian ques-

tion, explains why he was so impervious to international pressure. "He only had to give an inch at Rambouillet or later in Paris, to be spared the NATO attacks," a French policymaker recalled this week. But his baffling, suicidal-seeming stance was part of a strategy in which Serbia hammered itself into shape on the anvil of fear of Albanian nationalism.

In this calculation, Serbia would emerge as the bulwark of Europe against Balkan turbulence, with Mr. Milosevic possibly being courted for help against the threat of Greater Albania that Mr. Milosevic played the major role in creating.

Tensions around the Albanian question could also change Western attitudes toward Kosovo's independence, U.S. officials said. Until now, international wisdom has held that recognizing Kosovo would alarm governments in the region as a step toward Greater Albania.

That view is being reconsidered, they said, as Serbian ferocity has made it increasingly unthinkable for ethnic Albanians to return under even nominal Serbian sovereignty. If that perception takes hold, immediate recognition of Kosovo's independence could help convince people in the region that the Kosovars are going home — and not staying in the region as ethnic tinders.

British leaders have insisted strongly that the Kosovars must go home — a point echoed by Paris in resisting calls to offer even temporary asylum.

Similarly, German officials said,

Kosovo cannot be partitioned. That would push a rump Kosovo-Albania merger and fulfill Mr. Milosevic's scenario of a consolidated Serbia facing the threat of Albanian nationalism.

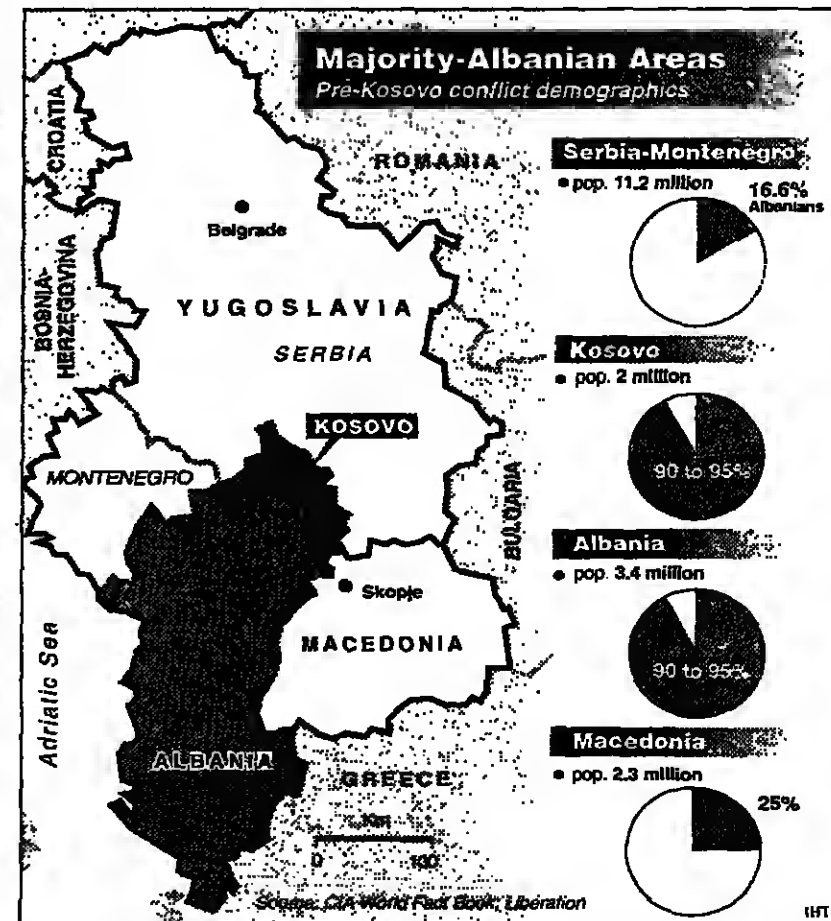
Superficially, this scenario sounds similar to the "domino theory" used, and discredited, during the Vietnam War.

This facile image proved faulty when Marxist ideology proved less powerful than individual countries' differing national identities. But in the Balkans, many borders are recent and often demarcate historically unstable territories disputed by the ethnic groups that coexist in and around each country.

Long a latent problem, the threat of Albanian nationalism burst into the open as a destabilizing pressure at the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, a mini-empire of races, languages and religions held together with dictatorial communism that stifled any chance of learning Western-style pluralism.

The last avatar of Serbian nationalism that survived the interlude of Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia, Mr. Milosevic apparently thinks that the West might finally be forced to recognize what seems to be his mythic view of Serbia: a rampart of Christendom against the hordes of the Muslim East.

Resembling Western prophecies of a clash of civilizations as the threat to peace in the post-Cold War world, it would, in fact, only be Mr. Milosevic profiting from the specter he created.



## Loved and Hated, Kurdish TV May Be Turned Off

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Every night in the turbulent Kurdish provinces of eastern Turkey, thousands of families gather before their television sets to watch Med-TV, the world's only Kurdish-language station.

Many Kurds say they enjoy the station's mix of news, entertainment and political commentary. But the Turkish authorities say it is fomenting terror, and in a case that crystallizes the Kurdish conflict they are waging an intense campaign to have it shut down.

Their campaign may be on the verge of success. Officials in Britain, from which the station broadcasts, have suspended the station's license and are expected to decide this month whether to shut it permanently.

Turkish leaders say that closing the station will help end the Kurdish insurgency, which has cost more than 30,000 lives over the past 14 years. Station managers say it will be a step toward destroying Kurdish identity.

Although the station claims 16 million viewers in 70 countries, its greatest impact is probably in eastern Turkey. That region has been convulsed by separatist

war, and the Turkish authorities maintain that anything that encourages Kurds to think of themselves as a people distinct from Turks is inherently subversive.

Most Kurdish organizations are banned in Turkey. There are no Kurdish schools or language courses. In this climate, the very existence of Med-TV is a symbol of defiance.

Med-TV has regularly featured leaders of the rebel Kurdistan Workers Party, including Abdullah Ocalan, the party's top leader, who was captured by Turkish agents in February and faces a trial that could lead to his execution. After his capture, several of his supporters appeared on the station and urged Kurds everywhere to attack Turkish targets.

This led the Independent Television Commission, which regulates British-based broadcasters, to suspend Med-TV's license for three weeks beginning March 22 and to consider making the suspension permanent.

"Med-TV carried programs which included material that we felt was inciting violence and crime," said Guy Phelps, a spokesman for the television commission. He said the commission had intervened at the station previously because of "problems with impartiality."

The director of Med-TV is Hikmet Tabak, a Kurd

from eastern Turkey who was imprisoned at age 18 for separatist activities and spent 11 years in Turkish jails. In an interview, Mr. Tabak acknowledged that the station had broadcast appeals for anti-Turkish violence. But he said he regretted the broadcasts and had fired the employees responsible for them.

Mr. Tabak said Workers Party rebels did not finance Med-TV directly but encouraged their supporters in Europe to make the donations that have been the broadcaster's main source of income.

"This station has consistently instigated and encouraged terror," said a senior Turkish official who requested anonymity. "Lately it has gone a step further and named certain categories of civilians and public officials to be killed. This is a crime anywhere in the world."

## Bomb Attack Kills 2 in Turkey

Two people died and 12 were injured Monday in a suicide bomb attack that security officials said had been aimed at a Turkish governor, Agence France-Presse reported from Diyarbakir, Turkey. The bomber and a teenage girl were killed. The governor, Suleyman Kamci of Bingol Province, was unhurt, and none of the injured was in critical condition.



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Zhu and the United States

Ton often in the past six years, the Clinton administration has let its pursuit of diplomatic engagement with China take precedence over other important American interests, like defending human rights and protecting sensitive military secrets. The visit this week of China's prime minister, Zhu Rongji, should be used to encourage a more exacting approach.

The timing of Mr. Zhu's visit, which begins Tuesday in Los Angeles and moves on to Washington later in the week, should be conducive to a sober exchange of views.

China strongly opposes NATO's air strikes on Serbia. Washington is challenging Beijing's human rights record at United Nations meetings in Geneva. Meanwhile, efforts to finalize agreement on China's admission to the World Trade Organization, once planned as the visit's centerpiece, have hit a snag over Beijing's reluctance to open some of its markets.

The Clinton administration should use the Washington segment of the trip for a candid discussion of current differences. The White House ought to make clear that its actions in Geneva come in response to Beijing's crackdown on dissent, which began after President Bill Clinton visited China last summer.

The administration should explain American policy on Kosovo and dispel Chinese fears that a precedent is being set for future international military intervention in Tibet or other Chinese regions troubled by ethnic strife. Mr.

Zhu, as China's most powerful economic official, might be able to help bridge the remaining differences over Chinese membership in the WTO.

Mr. Zhu has established himself as China's most powerful economic reformer, guiding programs to sell off or close down money-losing state companies, shrink government ministries and divest the army of its business empire. These reforms have been slowed by the Asian economic crisis, but Mr. Zhu seems determined to see them through. He has also been a relatively moderate voice on political issues, though his interest and his influence in this area are not as great.

But whatever his personal inclinations, Mr. Zhu is part of a Chinese leadership that suppresses peaceful political expression and worries some of its neighbors with its belligerent rhetoric and provocative military activities. China's government is also suspected of stealing America's nuclear weapons secrets and illegally funneling money into the 1996 Democratic presidential campaign. The administration must clearly convey strong American concerns about all of these issues.

Mr. Zhu is a lively and articulate personality, far more at ease with Western audiences than other Chinese leaders. He has a well-earned reputation for speaking clearly, without diplomatic evasion. Administration officials who meet with him should be equally direct.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Press China on Rights

Despite the rocky state of U.S.-China relations, Prime Minister Zhu Rongji has decided to visit Washington this week as scheduled. Good: it is important for officials of both countries to establish and maintain contact. But such exchanges should be based on realistic expectations. Relations are rocky in part because the Clinton administration invested too much in its hopes for a "strategic constructive partnership" with China and then — to justify its inflated expectations — claimed more success than it had achieved. Mr. Zhu's visit offers a good opportunity to return to more solid ground.

Human rights provides one vivid example. The administration claimed last year that President Bill Clinton's visit to China had done much to advance the cause of political freedom. But China's rulers followed the meeting with a vicious crackdown on expression and dissent. People who sought to organize an alternative to the Communist Party received long jail terms. Others were imprisoned simply for providing e-mail addresses to pro-democracy newsletters. Publications offering the mildest sorts of criticism were shut down.

The administration responded to this crackdown, and to congressional pressure, by promising to sponsor a resolution condemning China's human rights record at a United Nations forum in Geneva this month. This is a welcome reversal of last year's retreat, but it is not enough. Mr. Clinton should use the occasion of Mr. Zhu's visit to press China to ratify the human-rights covenants it has signed; to release thousands of people imprisoned for their political views or religious beliefs, including

hundreds still in jail for taking part in the protests around Tiananmen Square; and to ease the repression against labor organizers, minorities and churches.

In the weeks leading up to the visit, officials have been negotiating hard to find mutually acceptable terms for China's entry into the World Trade Organization. In principle, it would be to everyone's advantage to have China included in the body that sets rules for international trade. China already has a clear shot at the U.S. market; improved U.S. access to China's market would be welcome. But given its too-trusting attitude in the past, the administration will have to overcome substantial doubts if it says it has negotiated a tough pact. New reports that Chinese government funds wound up in Mr. Clinton's 1996 presidential campaign, as yet unconfirmed, only stoke the suspicion. And with no free press, independent judiciary or impartial law, China faces a heavy burden in convincing the world that free-market rules can be enforced there.

In these and other issues, the key is to remember where U.S. interests lie. Too often, Mr. Clinton has seemed to consider friendly relations with China's leaders a success in itself. But America's natural allies in the region are democracies — Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and the rest. And its allies inside China are those pushing for democracy, such as Bao Tong, who recently called the regime's Tiananmen crackdown "a shame upon humanity." The test of a successful summit will be how well it advances the cause of Bao Tong and his associates, not whether Mr. Zhu goes home happy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The 3 Captured Soldiers

It is perhaps a little myopic to focus on the three U.S. servicemen captured by Serb forces while atrocities in Kosovo are continuing. Yet even as the administration's attention remains on Kosovo itself, President Bill Clinton is right to insist that these three be treated in a fashion that comports with international law.

It should surprise nobody that the same regime that has flouted international norms regarding the treatment of civilians in Kosovo should also lose no time in making a mockery of the Geneva Convention, once it got its hands on NATO servicemen. The prisoners were displayed, humiliated and roughed up on Serbian television, and Serbian authorities have announced that they may be subject to legal proceedings — although plans to try them remain sketchy. Ironically, these soldiers were not even a part of the NATO bombing campaign itself but were assigned to patrol the Macedonian-Yugoslav border. But

even if they were inside Serbian territory when captured, as the Yugoslavs claim, and their capture was not itself an international kidnapping, the treatment they have received violates a treaty that was designed to protect soldiers from abuse by their captors.

It remains to be seen whether Slobodan Milosevic would release them while NATO continues its campaign. But the notion that these men could be tried in absurd and little more than a way of turning them from prisoners of war into hostages. This is offensive. As long as they are held, they must be afforded the protections due to prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, a treaty to which Yugoslavia is a signatory. And just as the United States must hold Mr. Milosevic accountable for his behavior in Kosovo, the administration also has a duty to American troops to hold him accountable for his behavior toward captured soldiers.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Democracies Are Weak When Confronting Dictators

By Tony Judt

NEW YORK — Democracies have always had difficulty when they confront dictators. Dictators do not have to behave rationally. They impose self-defeating policies on their own countries. They lead them into disastrous wars against others. And they do not even pursue their own ends to best effect.

Stalin decapitated his officer corps in the years before World War II. Hitler diverted vital resources to the genocidal destruction of people who might have served the German war effort.

Faced with such men, democratic leaders helplessly apply their own criteria of political logic. Surely a dictator who is leading his people into an abyss must be vulnerable to public opinion, if only we can pressure him effectively. There must be something he wants. So fascism was born of a humiliating peace treaty? Then revise the treaty, and the fascist dictator will be appeased, right?

And if he is not, local and international public opinion will turn against him. (We ignore that in well-run dictatorships there is no public opinion.)

Forgetting this, we sometimes use the stated intentions of dictators against them while rallying world opinion. But to what end? When Stalin engineered the worldwide peace movement in the early 1950s, or Slobodan Milosevic promises to allow "peace-loving" Albanian refugees to return, it is our own intentions and our own public opinion that these dictators are reflecting and manipulating. It is democratic leaders, and the people who elected them, who crave peace, who do not want "to die for Duzig" (as the French fascist politician Marcel Duzig craftily suggested on the eve of World War II).

Dictators make war not because they have failed to meet their objectives by peaceful means. War — whether against foreign nations or against their own citizenry — is their primary objective. The incoherence of democratic nations is especially apparent when

they are faced with small, weak dictators. Whereas Stalin and Mussolini recognized real-world constraints and preferred bluff to action whenever possible, the same does not hold for their modern micro-successors. Shortly after the start of the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia, an official at the U.S. National Security Council spoke of making Slobodan Milosevic pay an unacceptable price for his behavior.

But the only unacceptable price for Mr. Milosevic is the loss of power. Short of that, he can only gain from the aura of heroic isolation and suffering in which he is now wrapped; better still, he shares it with a growing number of previously skeptical Serbs.

The notion — touted in Western military circles at the beginning of the NATO air assault — that the Serb leader would fold after a few NATO bombing raids reveals how poorly our leaders understand the world in which they now live.

What democrats dislike about Mr. Milosevic, Saddam Hussein and their counterparts in North Korea and central Africa are their repeated violations of norms and rules established by international treaty, human rights conventions or simply the lingering memory of World War II.

The trouble is that these violations cannot be addressed by bombing raids and laser-targeted missiles.

In Kosovo, as in Cambodia, Somalia and Rwanda, ethnic cleansing (the "final solution" to a local political or communal problem) is an artificial undertaking; the work of small groups of men wielding clubs, knives, axes, pistols, rifles, flame throwers or, at the technological high end, submachine guns.

Against such weapons and those who command them, democracies are all but paralyzed. Mr. Milosevic first

exploits our inherent weakness — our distaste for war or for intervention in the affairs of others.

When that fails he exploits our strength — a military machine and arsenal geared to ends completely different from those presented in Kosovo and utterly maladapted to the purpose.

In the case of the United States, he has yet another weapon at his disposal: America's fear of taking casualties. The proudest American claim to date is that not a single American life has been lost during combat there.

The United States has shifted its military objectives all over the place. First it sought to prevent humanitarian disaster, then it worked to avert a new Balkan war, now it has decided the problem is Mr. Milosevic himself (the same Mr. Milosevic whom President Bill Clinton once praised for making the Dayton agreement possible). But all along America's true goal has been to get in and out without having to use body bags.

In an era of professional armies, that concern is beginning to look very odd indeed. It also plays into the hands of Mr. Milosevic, who has no comparable anxiety over Yugoslav body counts.

NATO's leaders are making war the way they do because all other strategies are thought to be unacceptable. In short, this is the only war NATO can fight. In so doing, we have failed to learn the one lesson that should be common to democracies and dictatorships alike: Bombing does not win wars.

The British carpet-bombed Germany in World War II because they, too, had to do something and could do nothing else. It no more brought Hitler down than the Luftwaffe raids on London weakened Churchill or the national sentiment in his favor.

Mr. Milosevic is probably the last little dictator of his type that we shall confront in Europe, at least for a while. Thanks to Stalin and Hitler, Yugoslavia

was the only remaining patch of territory not yet cleansed of the complicated demographic residue of old empires; Stalin's population transfers and frontier adjustments and Hitler's policies of extermination had effectively resolved such difficulties elsewhere in Europe by 1945. But the general problem is not going to disappear. In order to confront dictators of his kind we must set aside the misleading lesson of our victory in the cold war, achieved by huge military expenditure on a deterrent strategy. It no longer deters.

The alternative, nonengagement, is not an option: It is Mr. Milosevic and his associates who have raised the price of nonintervention to a level we cannot accept. Playing by their rules they oblige us to respect our own.

We cannot complain that Mr. Milosevic has caught us by surprise. In a speech he gave in Pristina in 1987, he put the world on notice of his intention to extend and secure his power in Serbia by playing the ultranationalist card against Kosovo's Albanians. The opportunity to expel these people is one he has long awaited and is consistent with the logic of his stance. The logic of our response must be that the international community or NATO or the United States must be ready to do what is necessary to stop him.

Yes, this means ground troops, and yes, that means casualties. If we cannot admit this, we lack the military courage of our moral convictions. We must pray for a new political leadership that grasps this and can explain it to the electorate. The alternative is to tremble every lesson we thought we had learned in the past 60 years. Dictators have long memories; so should we.

The writer, director of the *Remarque Institute at New York University*, is the author, most recently, of *"The Burden of Responsibility."* He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## NATO Should Make Milosevic's Exit Its Exit Strategy

By Bob Dole

WASHINGTON — Thirteen days into the NATO bombing campaign in Serbia and Kosovo, the administration still has not clearly articulated its political and military objectives. It is therefore little wonder that the results thus far have been less than a complete success.

Our immediate objectives should be to remove all Serbian military, paramilitary and police forces from Kosovo and create a safe environment for the Kosovo Albanian population to return and exercise their right to self-government.

These goals, however, must be part of a larger objective of creating and maintaining a peaceful, stable and democratic Balkan region. It should at long last be clear to the Clinton administration that this greater goal cannot be achieved until Slobodan Milosevic is removed from power or politically and militarily weakened to the point that he can no

longer inflict terror. We can succeed in this objective if the administration adopts three immediate measures.

First, it must isolate Mr. Milosevic internationally and treat him as a pariah. President Bill Clinton and other U.S. officials must immediately identify Mr. Milosevic as a war criminal. They also should call for his indictment by the UN War Crimes Tribunal in the Netherlands, and provide the court with all relevant evidence collected by the United States in the past eight years. They also should begin to treat him as a suspect. This means that the only Americans who should be officially authorized to deal with him are those who can escort him to The Hague.

Second, the United States should promote democratic political and military opposition to Mr. Milosevic within Serbia. We should identify the

country's most professional and reasonable military commanders and deliver the following message: "We are working vigorously not only to end Serbian aggression against its own and other countries' non-Serb civilians, but also to end its tyranny and promote democratization. If you stand with us and support democratic principles, we will work with you in the critical days ahead to so."

In Serbia and Kosovo, we have the capability, need, and legal and moral authority to act. In addition, NATO is strong. While Serbia is weak and corrupt, the credibility of the administration, the alliance and the United States are therefore all at stake. If we fail and allow Serbian aggression in Kosovo to stand, this month's celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of NATO could become NATO's funeral.

With proper strategic thinking and U.S. leadership, NATO can make Mr. Milosevic's exit its exit strategy. In so doing, it will make it possible not only for hundreds of thousands of refugees to return home safely but also for the Kosovo Albanian people to begin to exercise their fundamental political rights and civil liberties. It also will make it possible for Serbia, at long last, to join the rest of Central and Eastern Europe on the road to democratic prosperity.

If, however, the United States and its allies continue to pull their punches or cut a compromise deal with Mr. Milosevic, they will doom Kosovo's Albanian society to oblivion, consign the Serbian people to greater tyranny, further erode U.S. credibility and render NATO almost meaningless in the 21st century.

The writer, former Senate majority leader and Republican presidential candidate in 1996, contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

## A Good Time for Washington to Get Tough With China

By Paul Wellstone

WASHINGTON — In 1994, when President Bill Clinton separated China's "most favored nation" trading status from its human rights record, he insisted that this did not diminish America's commitment to pursuing a vigorous human rights policy. Washington even went so far as to claim that economic growth and liberalization in China, fueled by increased trade with the United States, would promote political liberalization.

Five years down the road these assurances have proved to be empty rhetoric. Last autumn the Chinese authorities undertook the toughest crackdown on dissidents since the Tiananmen Square massacre a decade ago. The State Department's human rights report, released in February, acknowledged that "China's human rights record has deteriorated sharply over the

past year." As that record has worsened, though, the 1994 "de-linkage" has turned into complete disassociation.

Two recent pronouncements dramatically demonstrate the contradictions — if not downright schizophrenia — of the current American approach. On the same day that Charles Barshesky, the United States trade representative, said he would travel to China to try to close the deal on China's entry into the World Trade Organization, the State Department announced that the United States would sponsor a United Nations resolution condemning China's terrible human rights record.

While I welcome the decision on the resolution, having been co-author of Senate resolution calling for this ap-

proach, I am dismayed that momentum toward WTO membership for China builds as if the human rights situation there is irrelevant. A return to a link between trade and human rights policy is not in the cards. But the United States should ensure that the Chinese understand that commercial concerns alone will not determine its policy.

As the administration and Congress consider China's request for WTO admission, we should insist that China, at a minimum, take concrete steps to establish an independent judiciary, a free press and respect for the rule of law. A government that routinely violates its own laws to crack down on dissent is equally likely to cheat on market access agreements, fail to honor contracts or restrict

the free flow of business information from abroad. Congress should insist on voting on whether the president should support China's entry into the World Trade Organization before the administration signs off on a WTO deal.

This week, Prime Minister Zhu Rongji will pay an official visit to Washington, the first by a Chinese prime minister in 15 years. This is an opportunity for the president to tell the Chinese leader why the United States is calling for United Nations condemnation of China's human rights abuses and signal to him that these abuses could jeopardize any WTO decision.

Since Mr. Clinton's visit to China last June, the Chinese government has continued to commit abuses and has taken actions that flagrantly violate the commitments it has made to respect internationally recognized human rights.

Based on this deplorable re-

cord, the resolution the United States is sponsoring at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights is clearly justified. But simply introducing it is not enough. The administration must commit to pushing for adoption, an effort that must include having the president, vice president and members of the cabinet lobby other countries, particularly those in the European Union.

Even if the resolution is not adopted, simply having a debate on human rights in China will make a difference. It is essential for the administration to make clear that at this moment in history the United States stands with the courageous Chinese who are struggling to achieve the rights they deserve.

The writer, a Democratic Senator from Minnesota, contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## A Diplomatic Disaster in the Making

By David Shambaugh

BEIJING — After a Politburo debate on April 1, the Chinese leadership decided that Prime Minister Zhu Rongji's trip to the United States should go ahead. From the Chinese perspective, the eight-day visit that begins Tuesday carries risks and may arouse domestic opposition.

The visit will likely be marked by acrimony, which is indicative of the way U.S.-China relations have deteriorated in recent months.

Mr. Zhu's stance will be heavily constrained by his Politburo peers and the anti-American atmosphere in Beijing. The anti-U.S. coalition in China has existed for most of the last decade. It has never been far from the surface, but has recently coalesced.

Those arguing against Mr. Zhu's trip did so for several reasons. Beijing is opposed to NATO's bombing of Kosovo. China views the attack against Yugoslavia as the southern

pincer in U.S. attempts to dominate Europe, establish a base near the Middle East, and encircle Russia and China.

Beijing has also taken a strong stand over the bombing of Yugoslavia because it challenges China's "New Security Concept" based on immutable state sovereignty, nonaggression, and equality of nations.

Given the anti-American rhetoric in China, why was the visit approved? It seems that Beijing has staked a lot on the post-1996 rapprochement with Washington. It knows that the costs of an adversarial relationship would be high. Thus, it was thought better to maintain a modicum of momentum than fuel the downward spiral by canceling the trip.

Mr. Zhu himself reportedly argued that China's case for admission to the World Trade Organization should be taken

directly to the American people. He wants to speak about his initiatives to reform the Chinese economy and whet the appetite of U.S. investors. Beijing also wants to press its case on Taiwan's reunification with the Chinese mainland, as well as to state its views on Tibet, human rights, theater missile defenses, Kosovo, and the "anti-China wave" in Congress.

If this is Mr. Zhu's calculation, it will likely backfire badly. His visit has all the makings of a diplomatic disaster. He may have been better advised to heed his critics and stay home.

The writer is director of the China Policy Program at George Washington University and a nonresident senior fellow in the Foreign Policy Studies Program at the Brookings Institution in Washington. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1999: Sun Dying

CHRISTIANA — The Norwegian Professor Birkebein has just given a lecture in which, he stated it as his opinion that the sun is growing cold. According to the professor the sun will lose its light in the course of a century or thereabout, provided it does not receive fresh heat from some unexpected source. Professor Birkebein believes that Professor Mohr's discovery is most important and quite likely to be correct, as it would explain many recent meteorological phenomena.

## 1924: Fascist Victory

ROME — An overwhelming victory for Fascism is clearly foreseen in the general elections to be held. The parties that oppose the Fascists are the Socialists, the Liberals, the Democrats and the Populists. The technical working of the new election law

inaugurated by the Mussolini government gives a decided advantage to Fascism. This added to the fact that Fascists have conducted a forceful campaign, leaves the opposing parties with very little to hope for.

## 1949: King's Mercy

LONDON — King George VI saved Mrs. Renée Duffy, nineteen-year-old mother, from the gallows. Mrs. Duffy was sentenced to hang for killing her husband. Her husband beat her and she decided to leave him, taking her eleven-month-old baby. When he tried to prevent her, she picked up a hammer and hit him twice. The King's reprieve is a commutation of the death sentence. Her execution had been set for Thursday [March 7]. The jury gave a strong recommendation for mercy. Hundreds of letters asking for mercy came from England and Europe.

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## OPINION/LETTERS

This American Noisemaker  
Is All Bark With No Bite

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In a New Year's Eve episode of the '90s program "Candid Camera," the interviewer Allen Punt went into a Times Square novelty shop and asked for a noisemaker that was not too loud. Before long, the unsuspecting salesman was earnestly pitching him "the quietest noisemaker on the market."

That is the NATO strategy in the Serbian war: Light up the television skies with nighttime explosions, but exercise restraint — fighting to win would be much too noisy.

Evidence of this feckless approach was in the glorious pictorial of the destruction of the Interior Ministry in downtown Belgrade. An American cruise missile caused a great blaze at 1 o'clock in the morning.

What determined the choice of target and time of attack? Not the weather, nor the danger of anti-aircraft defenses — the two reasons most often given for our ineffectual jobs. Cruise missiles are impervious to both.

The target site was chosen because it symbolized "infrastructure." We knew that the building's occupants, forewarned, had been evacuated a week before. The post-midnight time was chosen to make doubly certain that nobody directing the sweep to make Kosovo Albanian-*re-in* was on hand to be killed, and that flames would show up vividly against the night sky.

That was a propaganda mission. Its target was not so much the Serbian population, but the watching world — to offset the pictures of refugees in misery by

showing that a fierce NATO was really letting the war criminals have it.

This is the Third Way in foreign policy. One way remembers the Munich analogy, and aims to stop President Slobodan Milosevic in Kosovo lest internal aggression become the way of the world. The opposite way remembers Vietnam and avoids quagmires at all cost.

The nations of Europe, followed by President Bill Clinton, have chosen the Third Way: neither to stop nor to ignore the aggressor, but to punish evil-doing in a low-risk manner. NATO's military mission is to lose honorably while making the winner pay a cost. Thus do we establish the principle of collective insecurity.

Nobody is better equipped to sell this than Mr. Clinton. He believes he knows something that the ideologists and the hawk and the dove do not know: The American public will no longer sustain a war with casualties. Who wants to die for the credibility of NATO? Unless the U.S. fleet is sunk at Pearl Harbor, avoid the use of infantry.

Armed with that lifelong insight and supported by polls that bolster it, he does what he does best: He positions himself at the head of public opinion's slow-walking parade. But he knows the public needs a sense of sacrifice, an illusion of moral righteousness, to go with its abdication of global responsibility.

Hence Mr. Clinton's rhetoric about the need to stand up to a new Hitler; his condemnation of near-genocide; his his-



By EAL in The Sun (Baltimore), CAW

tory lesson that two world wars started in this region; his solemn warning that Mr. Milosevic will be held responsible for the lives of captured Americans; his hint that Kosovo can now no longer be ruled by Serbia; his call for patience in "staying the course." By all this he assumes the posture of resolve.

But in fact he is, in Winston Churchill's phrase, "resolved to be irresolute." The course we are staying is not to defeat the Serbian expulsion of a million human beings, but merely to "diminish the capacity" of Mr. Milosevic to do what he has already shown himself to be quite capable of having done.

We'll make him pay, Mr. Clinton assures us; you just wait, he'll be sorry. Rollback is not promised but modified

payback is; to assuage our conscience, we'll make the victor feel some of his victims' pain. But the hesitancy that seeps from such conscience, as another Hamlet said, makes cowards of us all. One of these days, Slobodan (and Saddam) may lay hands on a half-stolen Russian nuclear missile — and that's the end of retribution.

Perhaps the American president awaits some change in popular opinion to give him cover for military action beyond telegraphic punitive air strikes. If revelations of horror make that happen, if safely silent presidential candidates urge rollback, if the NATO's anniversary in Washington pushes him forward — then we may celebrate leadership from the man who now still seeks his quiet noisemaker.

The New York Times

Don't Turn a Deaf Ear  
To Cell Phone Rage

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — When did I first come down with cell phone rage, you ask?

It came over me at lunch a few years ago when my companion's pocketbook rang. For the next 10 minutes, this very, very busy woman talked to her office while I was left to study the leaf patterns on my arugula.

Then, of course, there was the day of my niece's college graduation when a very, very important

business and the details of business and other affairs.

I admire the guerrilla tactic of the New York commuter who sat beside so many lawyers conducting business that he finally made a tape recording that blared, "Your attorney-client privilege is no longer privileged!"

It is true that cellular phones are great for emergencies. In my life, an emergency includes getting directions when I am lost, ordering Chinese food to take home and — oh well, I admit it — calling my mother.

But if cell phone rage is a reaction to noise pollution, it is also and more commonly induced by public space pollution. Not long ago, everyone was commenting on how the Walkman privatized the public world, turning people inward so they could walk or rock through their community without being a part of it.

The mobile phone promotes a verbal gated community; you can shut out everyone around you. It has become a personal accessory that allows the oblivious to live in their own world.

Consider if you will a man in Bethesda, Maryland, who talked away on his phone while his hair was being washed and cut. If I were the hairdresser, I would have tried my skills at a Mohawk.

Soon we are all going to be equipped with one personal telephone number that goes with us everywhere we go. The mobile phone will be the phone. Remember the 1980s telephone ads: Reach out and touch someone. In the next millennium we will be looking for ways to be out of reach.

May I suggest that the oo-phone zone on the commuter train is just the beginning. In Hong Kong restaurants, they already ask you to check the phone with your coat. What about a restaurant with two sections: Phone or no phone. And while we are on the subject, what about a oo-phone lane on the highway?

So far, the railroad is worrying about free speech issues. Can you ban talking? But the last time I looked at my bill, cell speech was out free. In any case, somewhere tonight you can be sure there is a cell phone yelling fire in a crowded theater.

The Boston Globe

## MEANWHILE

father was seen talking his way through the baccalaureate.

Finally there was the evening when an utterly indispensable man seated near me at the theater could be heard doing his own dialogue over the phone to some absent co-star.

By now there is hardly a person in the United States who has not experienced cell phone abuse and inner rage. There are 66 million phones bouncing off satellites and at any moment, I am sure, 10 percent of them are offending someone.

So I was thrilled at the news that a New York commuter railroad company is considering a oo-phoo zone. It seems that the suburbanites who trek to the center of Manhattan every day did not suffer their phone rage silently. Surrounded by the chattering classes, they demanded the passenger's right to ride in a car without noise pollution.

The presenting symptom was volume control. As the spokesman for the train company said, "For reasons that we can't figure out, people are hollering into their cell phones."

In fact, cell phones have become the boom boxes of the 1990s. Gray-flannelled men and women who would not be caught dead carrying a boom box onto the commuter train carry a mobile voice box that disturbs the peace with equal disregard. The cell phone, however, has become a status symbol oo par with the sports utility vehicle. It is audible proof that you are too busy to waste a minute and too essential to be out of reach for a second.

Anyooe who has shared a park bench or an airplane with a phone abuser can tell you just how free he is with his speech. I have been

PETER ROSARIO, Budapest

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Perspectives on Kosovo

Slobodan Milosevic is a coward, like most bullies, and will doubtless not wish to share in the shame he is bringing upon his own people, much less be put on trial. Like his policy, his end will probably parallel that of Hitler.

His persistence will only serve to ensure that Serbia's capacity to attack neighboring peoples — Croats and Bosnians yesterday, Kosovars today, Montenegrins tomorrow and doubtless the Hungarians of Vojvodina the day after — will also cease to exist.

REYNOLD KIEMER, Paris

It is the Serbs themselves. During and after World War II, both Germans and Japanese were collectively condemned for the crimes committed at that time. Even Germans and Japanese not yet born at that time feel the weight of this.

European public opinion will similarly assign the Serbs a morally inferior status. The danger is that this assignment permits us to drop bombs willy-nilly to kill a "barbaric" people. In doing so, we, too, become barbaric, completing the circle of evil.

But those who start the circle get the blame.

EARL EVELT, Paris

Opinion, April 2). I have a few more questions. Why did the good democratic Serbs and the youthful supporters of independent Radio B92 not fill the streets of Belgrade and Novi Sad and Nis last summer and fall when Slobodan Milosevic was intensifying his attack on Kosovo Albanians?

Where were they after news of the massacre at Racak became known? What were they doing during the negotiations at Rambouillet? Still congratulating themselves on those 100 days in 1996 when they protested to "demand democracy and human rights"?

THOMAS MUTZ, Portoroz, Slovenia

The critics and Monday morning quarterbacks of the NATO operation ignore that there is only limited public support for the use of ground troops. Those critics also disregard the potential military intervention of Russia or the possible effects of such action on an already weak democracy in Russia.

Now the Republican Congress in the United States seeks to make political gain out of this tragic situation while for so long it ignored the problems of the world by wasting months on a pointless impeachment trial.

The villain in this tragedy is and always has been Slobodan Milosevic. To the Clinton administration and the NATO forces I say, "Ignore the critics and stay the course."

MAE GORDON, Lausanne, Switzerland

The other victims of Slobodan Milosevic's crimes against humanity

Regarding Veran Matic's opinion: "Serbs Really..."

It is shocking to hear the type of questions that journalists ask during

the critics and Monday morning

## BOOKS

## FEEDING THE GHOSTS

By Fred D'Aguiar. 230 pages. \$23. Ecco.

Reviewed by Selwyn R. Cudjoe

IN THIS extraordinary, felicitous novel, Fred D'Aguiar turns to an event in the slave trade Middle Passage to evoke the cruelty of a Christian captain whose only concerns were profitability and a desire to please his employers. It matters not that his actions reduced his cargo of Africans to a status lower than animals. D'Aguiar, a Londoner of Guyanese-Caribbean parents, resurrects a sense of moral outrage at the diminishment of our humanity, occasioned by the barbarity of the slave trade.

In "Feeding the Ghosts" he explores the contradiction inherent in slaves' dual status: their being simultaneously "stock" and people who possess inalienable rights, as Americans say, which everyone should respect.

When the captain returns to England, the insurers are reluctant to pay for 131 slaves (one-third of the cargo) who allegedly died but in fact were jettisoned while alive to ensure that the voyage would be profitable. When the owners apply for compensation, a legal battle ensues. Just when the owners of the human cargo feel they have won the battle, a mysterious diary belonging to Mintah, an educated slave woman, is

turned over to the court. The information it contains dramatizes the lies that members of the crew have told the court. Mintah, who was thrown overboard, survived by clutching ropes attached to the ship and climbing aboard. Her final testimony is contained in her journal.

For the members of the crew who had testified in favor of the captain, the discovery of this "ghost book" is their undoing. Not only does it unnerve them, but they are also dismayed that an African woman has a skill (writing) possessed by few of them. Moved by this discovery, the boatswain remarks: "I smell a rat. An African female who can speak English, who is thrown overboard and climbs up the side of a sailing ship, and to crown it all finds time to write in her hideaway on board. . . I see the insurers cooking up the whole plot and trying to pass it off to get away from the fact that something was done that was necessary and they have to pay for it!"

Faced with this new information, the captain is speechless when called to rebut the contents of the diary. Mintah's notes support the contention of the insurers that "the ship's holdings were in a good condition and the dumpings were unnecessary, and therefore Captain Cunningham had committed murderous acts." Yet, in that court of law, the testimony contained in the "ghost

book" is dismissed because Mintah "was not free but owned as stock."

And this is the precisely the moral center around which the novel revolves. How do we value the world of a slave woman and the lives of Africans? Moreover, how do these ghastly acts affect our humanity? D'Aguiar argues that "there is only the record of the sea. Those spirits are fled into wood. The ghosts feed on the story themselves. The past is laid to rest when it is told."

These final words of his epilogue do not quite capture the essence of this exciting tale. Perhaps D'Aguiar also intended to suggest that the conditions experienced by African slaves, away from the public view, were so horrendous that only an accident could reveal to the world how these men and women were treated. Such barbarity is a burden that still lingers. D'Aguiar reminds us that slavery diminishes both the slave catcher and the slave. He suggests that it takes the simple, the meek, the abused to absolve humanity from its wickedness and crimes.

D'Aguiar has written a powerful, compelling novel.

Selwyn R. Cudjoe, who teaches in the African Studies Department at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, wrote this for The Washington Post.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

MAURICE ASHLEY, America's most recent grandmaster and the world's first black player to achieve that top rank, is, over the chessboard, a man for all seasons. In the Manhattan Chess Club's March International Tournament, he took second place behind only the Ukrainian grandmaster Georgy Timoshenko in the course of earning the grandmaster title.

The essence of Ashley's style is that whatever happens, he keeps his cool. You could swear the new Brooklyn grandmaster is indifferent to whether he has the attack or the defense. In the third

round, against Igor Shliperman, an international master from Queens, Ashley stood by while his opponent essayed a little combination to win a slight advantage in material. But then he exposed all the not-so-evident drawbacks of his antagonist's decision. In the end, it was Ashley's exact tactics and sharp attacking play that brought him the victory.

The anti-Gruenfeld system with 4 Bf4 emphasizes development with the hope of preventing Black's counterplay. The question is whether White can handle the spirited counterattack with 4...Bg7 5 e3 c5?

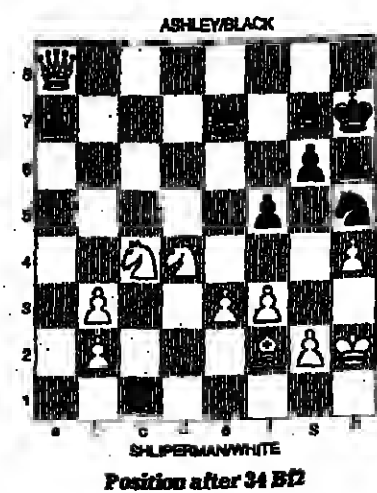
White's attempt to stay a pawn ahead with 7 Qa4 Qa4 8 Na4 failed in its most recent appearance, in a Malankukh Dvornis game in the 1998 Russian Cup Final: after 8...O-O 9 Nf3 Bd7 10 Ne3 d6 11 Bc4 Rc8 12 Ne5 Be8 13 O-O Rc5 14 Be2 Rc8 15 Rf1d1 Nc6 16 Bf3 Ne5 17 Be5 Bc6 Black had full equality.

Prevention of 14...e4 by 13...Ne4 is thought to be an effective way to stifle any attempt by White to gain the initiative. But Shliperman persists with 14 Nd5, virtually forcing Ashley to play 14...e5. Then 15 Rc6 bc 16 Ne7 Kh8 17 Nc6 Qb6 18 Nce5 yields White a slight material advantage of a knight and two pawns for a rook. Nevertheless, two factors go against White: Shliperman does not have connected passed pawns and Ashley's pieces are all active.

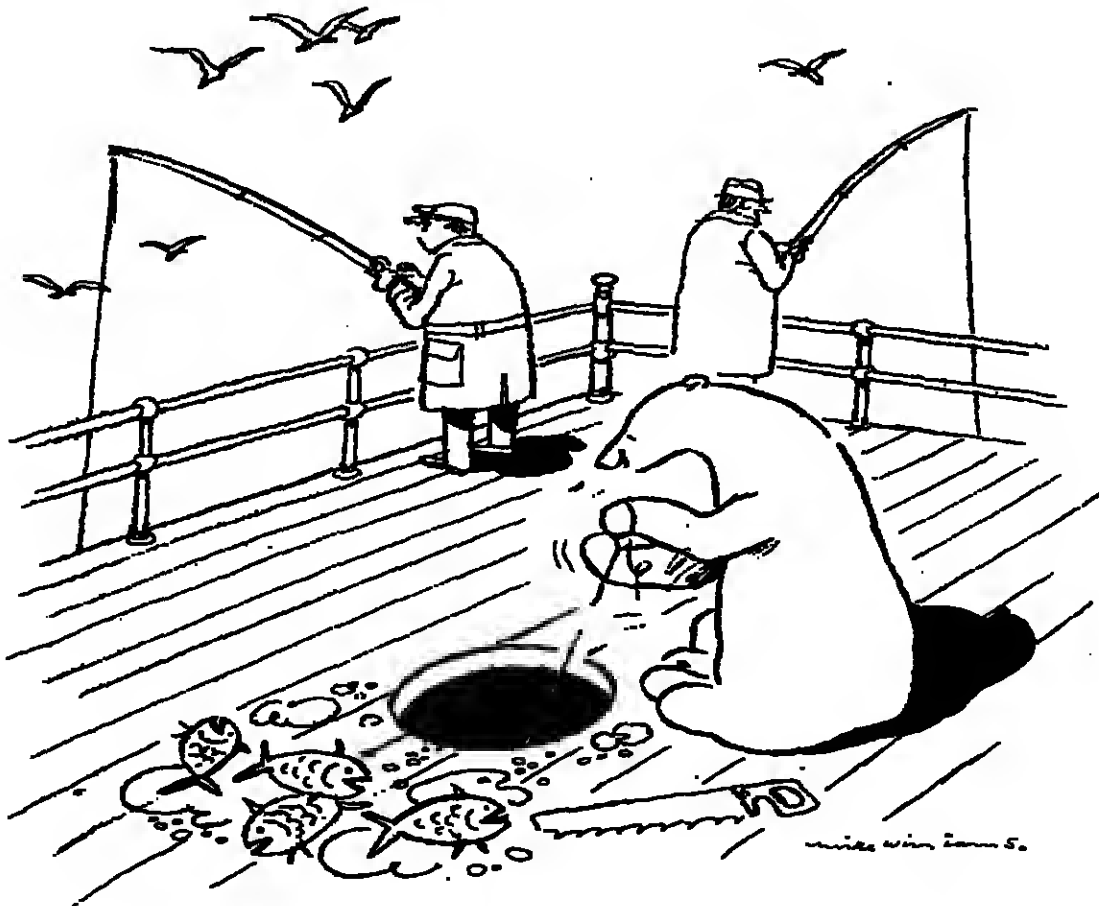
After 18...Be6, it was not wise for Shliperman to walk into a pin with 19 Ne4! Qa6! To have to permit the exchange of rooks with 23 Na3 Rc1 24 Qc1 was unfortunate for Shliperman;

the remaining black rook could now roam an open board unopposed. Moreover, after 24...Rc8 25 Qd1 Bb3, Shliperman could not recapture with 26 Qb3 because of 26...Rc1 27 Kh2 Nf2. For example, 28 Qf7 Rh1 29 Kg3 Ne4 30 Kg4 h5 31 Kf3 Nc2 32 Kg3 Qf1 33 Nac2 (or 33 Qe8 Kh7 34 Nac2 b4 35 Kh4 Qg2 36 Qd7 Rh3! 37 Qh3 Bf6 38 Bg5 Bg5mate) Ne4 34 Kh4 Rh3! 35 gh Qf2 36 Bg3 Qg3mate.

After the weakening 31 b4?, Ashley's attack with 31...Nf6! gathered momentum. After 33...Nh5!, Ashley threatened to break through with 34...Ng3 35 Kg3 Rh1. And after 34 Bf2 Rf1, Shliperman could neither defend his bishop nor move it, and so he gave up.



Position after 34 Bf2 Rf1



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# House Beautiful: A Collector's Legacy A Daughter in Search of Her Father

By William L. Hamilton  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Did the du Ponts have any small children?" a middle-aged man asked the docent as the tour group stood in the delicate 18th-century paneled dining room of Winterthur, the 175-room mansion created by Henry Francis du Pont for his collection of American decorative arts.

Little did he know that a child was still loose in the house, now a public museum. She was the 77-year-old woman with the Claudette Colbert hair and the large shaded eyeglasses who had just passed behind him on her way to the private elevator, du Pont's younger daughter, Ruth Ellen.

Ruth Ellen Lord has a very nearly unique relationship to Winterthur. With her older sister, Pauline Harrison de Bronsard, she grew up there. Winterthur, a 2,400-acre (960-hectare) estate in the Brandywine Valley outside Wilmington, Delaware, was one of four family homes. But by her account, Henry du Pont, who died in 1969, might have been as surprised as the tourists visiting his house to discover that there were small children who grew up in it.

Lord, a research affiliate with the Child Study Center at Yale University, has written a book about her father and his house, "Henry F. du Pont and Winterthur: A Daughter's Portrait," a portrait in search of its sister.

Like everyone, Lord is still growing up, and she is looking for her father — an elusive man, born in 1880, whom, because of his shyness and the Victorian securities of his class, she hardly knew. In her book and in conversation, she speaks of him with love and awe, as though he were alive, and missing. In essence, there is hope for resolution, that he can prove he loves her, too.

Where Lord had to look is at Henry du Pont's self-proclaimed legacy — a monumental house where she, as though by coincidence, had also lived.

"Decorative arts aren't particularly my thing," she said. "I don't really know anything about antiques or care much about them. I appreciate them, but I've never studied them in any way."

As an adult, Lord has kept Golf Cottage, a small, 19th-century house across a road from the nine-hole golf course on the Winterthur property. She asked her father to leave it to her instead of the large house he built to move into when the mansion became a nonprofit museum in 1951.

If objects tell stories, for all of the magnificence of Winterthur, du Pont's relationship with his daughter was thin. "I furnished — a man with 58 sets of china who recorded in detail his table settings for lunch and dinner for 50 years but found it hard to choose words for his children," he almost never spoke," said Lord, who worked with archives at Winterthur and cases of correspondence to construct her parents' half of her childhood. "He was a very sort of kindly person, but he was not intimate." As is clear to a visitor, du Pont saved much of his affection for things.

"After my father died, there was an Oriental rug that wound up in Connecticut, in my house, which I thought was very pretty," Lord said. "One day I noticed that it was in one of the corners, which said 'Albany' — that was my room — was 'When Miss R.E. is in residence.' That was me, Ruth Ellen. Her father had what he considered 'an inferior rug.' Lord said, put down when she was expected home. 'Obviously my father had a terrific distrust of children, and he thought I was going to ruin everything, so the good stuff was apparently moved out when I was there.'"

Golf Cottage was empty when Lord was a child at Winterthur. She went there, with her nurse, to row on the pond and catch tadpoles. As a girl, she sat inside to smoke cigarettes "with pals," as she put it.

In a sense, she has moved into her



Henry Francis du Pont as a young man; Ruth Ellen Lord on the neoclassical stairs of Winterthur, and du Pont's pride and joy nestled on its 2,400-acre estate among the trees of the Brandywine Valley.

playhouse, maintaining it for visits to Winterthur with her own family. Lord has three children; her second husband, John Holmes, died in 1997. Golf Cottage is everything Henry du Pont neglected to install in his period rooms — comfortable, cozy, familiar and worn, with what Lord calls the "relatedness" that a small house exerts.

Lord's book is not an ugly backstage peek, but a curious one — revisiting scenes from her childhood, like an adult's recurring dream. The portrait that emerges of Henry du Pont is one of another child — as a boy, frail, awkward, insecure, the only surviving son of seven children born to Henry A. du Pont, a Civil War hero and a senator.

As a young man, he was a bad student who was fond of flowers. His best grade at Harvard was a B minus, for a garden study class. He collected birds' eggs. He was dilettantish but acutely detailed, de-

scribing in a list his birthday wish for waterproof cushions for his canoe, not "swell, just plain" and "fashionable English paper with my initials on it." He was immature and close to his mother, who died when he was 22.

It was a shock that he later said defined him, a rare reflection he shared with his daughter. "To have someone say, 'When I was 22, I gave up feeling,' was such an astonishing thing to hear," Lord recalled. "I speculate it had something to do with having such an intense instinct for collecting. People who've had early loss find collecting a kind of reassuring thing to do. Sort of an island of safety, inviolable."

He was still emotionally hesitant 13 years later, living with his father at Winterthur and running the farms, when he became engaged to Ruth Wales, of Hyde Park, New York, warning her in a letter that she was about to embark on an

"uncongenial alliance." They were married the next year.

In 1924, now a father, du Pont began buying American furniture, decorative objects and rooms of fine woodwork, inspired by a visit to two houses, the 18th-century farmhouse of Watson and Electra Welch in Shelburne, Vermont, and Beaufort, Henry Davis Sleeper's house in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

Through a reticent man, he created a mountain of marvelous things, like a gigantic toy, expanding Winterthur with 25 new period rooms, an internal telephone line, a badminton court and a bowling alley.

The mechanics of domestic life gave du Pont an adult's confidence. He liked running Winterthur. "My father was much more of a house person than Mother was," Lord said. "It was he who planned the meals and planned what the table was going to be set with. It was all determined by what flowers were available. My father used to say, 'The average person never notices anything.'"

By putting his interests on display, Henry du Pont might have hoped to be able to share himself. But his wife hated Winterthur and made no show of wanting to be there, spending most of her year at their apartment in New York. She called the estate "Frog Hollow."

"Imagine," she wrote to her mother, "inside your own house, having to reach your husband by telephone." With du Pont "knee-deep in flower and antiques catalogues or in journals like The Holstein-Friesian World," Lord writes that her mother remarked to her grandmother, "Please deliver me from farming."

"She was very outgoing, great fun, a wonderful mimic," Lord said. "But she had a very dark side to her. She said she thought nobody should be born in this vale of tears."

THE COLLECTION and its costs also provoked a tragicomic kind of subplot. Henry du Pont spent money like a du Pont, borrowing from cousins when he got ahead of even his own fortune, cutting staff or salaries and hiding the expenses of incessant buying from his wife. He had 18 bank accounts and used aliases on shopping trips. During the Depression, when he doubled the size of the house, du Pont's lawyer warned him that Winterthur might be hard to mortgage.

"He said the only regret he had about this was the things he hadn't bought," Lord said. "I speculate that there weren't many."

## The Runway Stops On the Home Front Merging Fashion and Interiors

By Alicia Drake

PARIS — Walk into the interior designer Laurent Buttazzoni's apartment and it is hard to tell where fashion stops and the interior begins. There are white cotton Airtex curtains hanging from the windows, cow skins left over from a fashion show scattered on the floor, he has gray felt Birkenstocks on his feet and he is chatting on the phone with the model Michele Hicks.

Buttazzoni is one of a new generation of Paris interior designers who is at home mixing his slide rule with the season's runway. His clients are John Galiani, the boutique owner Maria Luisa, the French Vogue art director Donald Schneider, and his work zips naturally between fashion and architecture.

One day he is working on Galiani's apartment in an 18th-century hotel particulier in the Marais, the next he is drawing plans for a Galiani in-store boutique for Harrods, styling the decor for a fashion show or installing a concrete-and-mirror bathroom in a Paris home.

"The link between the different artistic disciplines is growing closer," Buttazzoni said to explain the merging of fashion and home. "It is happening because nowadays people want a coherent image throughout their life, from the way they dress, the furniture in their house, the music they listen to, even down to the food they eat."

There has always been a mutual attraction between the two worlds: Fashion designer starts off penniless and homeless, sleeping under toilets on the cutting-room floor, ends up loaded with a portfolio of houses (Marrakesh, Megeve, Miami), calls in interior designer to transform the house. But the real overlap began a couple of years back, when designers started launching fashionable interior collections to complement their clothes with pashmina pillows and silk quilts, coffee cups and sushi dishes.

Now certain interior designers have taken to exploring fashion — not that they are running up beaded slip dresses, but rather they are seeking inspiration in fashion's fabric choice and technology, color and trends.

"There are so many fabrics I enjoy wearing which I would like to use in my interiors," said India Mahdavi Hudson, plucking at a pair of Etro tweed pants as an example. "Fashion fabrics are so much more funky and modern than furnishing fabrics, which still tend to be dated and chichi."

Mahdavi Hudson, who opened her showroom at 3 Rue Las Cases last month, has a design style that splices sober form with sensuous and unexpected fabrics, such as a slinky curtain in fine stainless steel chain mail, a beige flannel armchair or a day bed in white terry cloth destined for a Chelsea bathroom.

Her fashion references go beyond just fabric: Leather stitching on a pair of Manolo Blahnik mules is echoed in the overstretching on a leather chair, a grid watch-chain strap is the starting point for her chrome lamp stand, while a turn-up on a pair of pants reappears on a sofa hem.

"The boundaries between fashion and interiors have blurred, not just in the details, but in the trends," said Mahdavi Hudson, who predicts that, just as accessories are now the driving force of fashion, so home accessories are becoming the key to interiors.

"Today you can be dressed very, very simply, but be wearing the right pair of shoes and it's O.K.," she said. "It's the same at home. If you haven't got the money, you can still get a good look by mixing a basic sofa with the right tray, or the right vase and the right flowers."

The right vase (read monumental and in blackened bronze) is what the designer Ivo Poillane does, although she can also do you the right gold-and-rough coral ring or the right gold-link necklace. A designer of both furniture and jewelry (she has created the jewelry for Chanel haute couture for the past two seasons), Poillane sees no contradiction in designing for the two worlds. "It is a question of function," she explained. "Every object lives in a space, every object has a function. Thereafter it is just the scale and material which changes."

Her recent exhibition at the Joyce Ma Gallery spelled out her fashion home synergy: There were mink-covered bronze stools alongside amber globule earrings, a bronze-and-glass fire guard and a wide gold ring studded with fat gray pearls.

The cashmere designer Lucien Pellat-Finiet called in the architect Christian Biecher to design his first Paris boutique, which opened in February at 1 Rue Montalembert. Biecher has played on Pellat-Finiet's signature techno-pop colors with pistachio floors, pale-blue shelving units and, most striking, an interior sherbet-orange wall and a vivid green panel hanging over the front door, both of which will be repainted every season to match the collection's color mood.

COLOR is not the only nod to fashion. The boutique furniture comprises what Biecher calls his "boudin" sofa, a fat, squishy, tubular two-seater covered in stretch putty nylon, a fabric that Biecher compares to a "Prada raincoat."

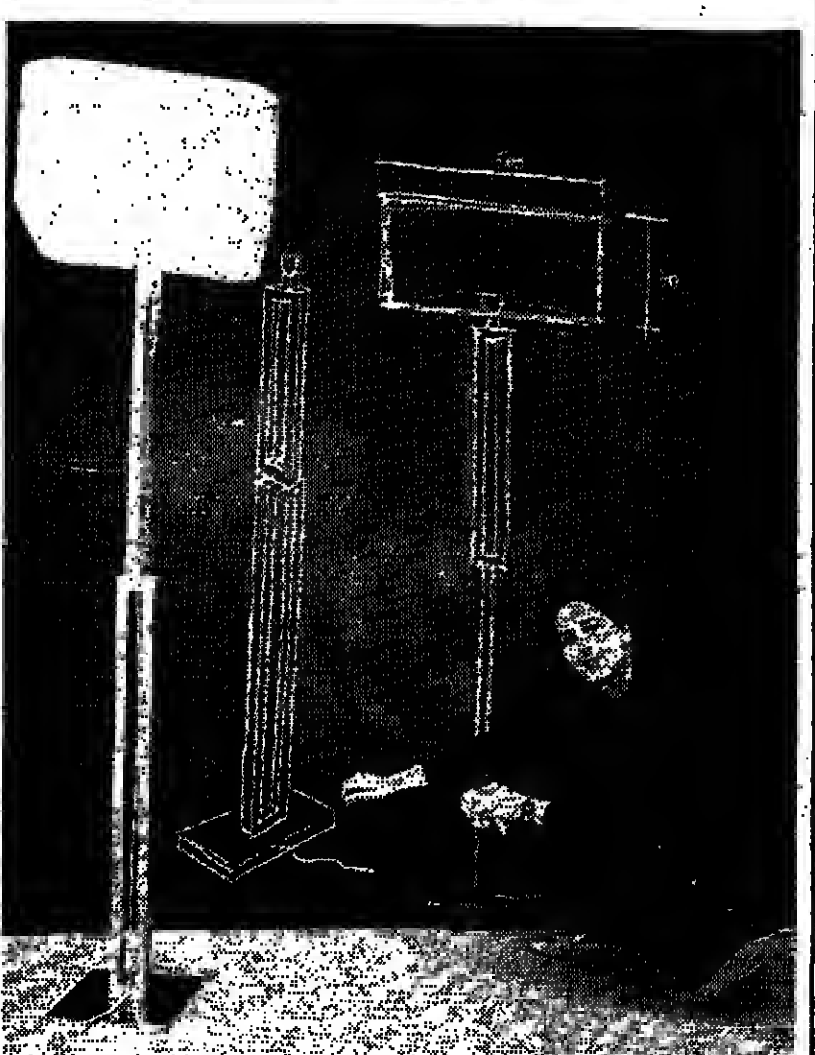
He cites fashion as a natural source of design inspiration. "Of all the arts, fashion works closest to the air du temps and is therefore the best way of checking the pulse of urban society." And yet he recognizes that fashion's utter transience also has its limitations. "The fashion designers can identify themselves totally with what is happening now, because they know that in six months' time they will be on to the next big thing," said Biecher. "We are working in a more industrial environment. That means a piece of furniture has to last at least 10 years, a building at least 30. Our concept of time has got to be very different."

A reservation echoed by Joseph Holtzman, editor of the alternative interiors magazine Nest, who while acknowledging "a lot of overlap" between the two disciplines warned: "Fashion is new for its own sake, which is not necessarily the case with interior design. Their work should move a lot slower and be rooted in something more permanent."

He also believes there is an inherent difference between the fashion designer and the interior designer, both in their approach and their vision of space and volume.

"For instance, I would not want an interior designer to cut my dress," Holtzman observed. "I think it would look rather like a curtain."

Alicia Drake is a fashion and style writer based in Paris.

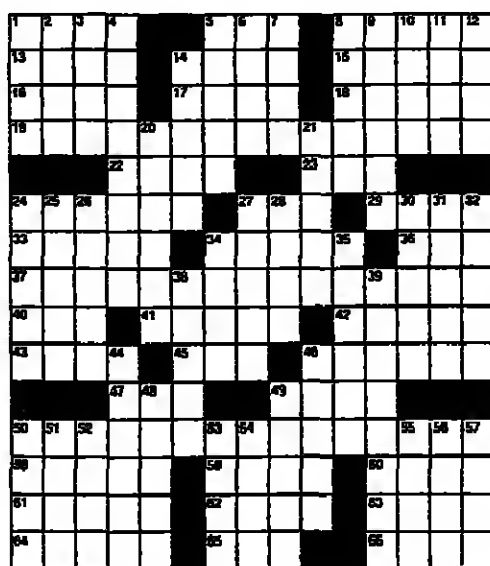


India Mahdavi Hudson says accessories are the driving force of fashion.

### CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Ship's crew, e.g.
  - 2 One-time Chinese chairman
  - 3 Hoopster Gilmore
  - 4 A Great Lake
  - 5 Zane's wife
  - 6 Stop
  - 7 Dudley
  - 8 Do-Right's love
  - 9 Apiece
  - 10 Avignon's river
  - 11 Out of about links
  - 12 Baseball bosses: Abbr.
  - 13 Magazine producers
  - 14 Beads worn by a nun
  - 15 Wish for a hot summer day
  - 16 "What the —!"
  - 17 Keep away from
  - 18 Gals, etc.
  - 19 Rap's Dr. —
  - 20 Quip, part 2
  - 21 Consumed
  - 22 Old photo color
  - 23 Confiscate
  - 24 Eliot's Adam
  - 25 Lobsterlike
  - 26 Made amends (for)
  - 27 "— nuff"
  - 28 Get-ready work
  - 29 Quip, part 3
  - 30 Dancer Alley
  - 31 Treaty preceders
  - 32 "A Doll's House" heroine
  - 33 Former Big Apple mayor
  - 34 Abe
  - 35 Suffix with concession
  - 36 St. Patrick's land
  - 37 Goes it alone
  - 38 Cagy
  - 39 Wallop
  - 40 Understands
  - 41 Husband to Catherine, Anne, Jane, Anne, Catherine and Catherine
  - 42 Marsh birds
  - 43 Big bag carrier
  - 44 Therapeutic center, for short
  - 45 Like some leaves
  - 46 Used a piggy bank
  - 47 Malodorous
  - 48 Romeo (Italian auto)
  - 49 Newsman
  - 50 Newman
  - 51 Fad
  - 52 Altwit, with "up"
  - 53 Superhero accessory
  - 54 Many a bridesmaid
  - 55 Long-necked bird
  - 56 Unlocked again
  - 57 Alaska native
  - 58 Get up
  - 59 Dancer Gregory
  - 60 Actor Luke
  - 61 Ball —
  - 62 Butter substitute
  - 63 Race track shape
  - 64 "— the night before..."
  - 65 Honor, as a conquering hero
  - 66 In days of —
  - 67 Skater hidden
  - 68 Went under

- DOWN**
- 1 Successor to Socrates
  - 2 Chocolate-and-cream cookie
  - 3 Part of a fish
  - 4 Successful through one's own efforts
  - 5 Beef, pork, etc.
  - 6 St. Louis landmark
  - 7 Hawaiian island
  - 8 Bitter
  - 9 Go over again
  - 10 Town NNE of Santa Fe
  - 11 "— She Lovely?"



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Solution to Puzzle of April 5

STEP SOAR APTON  
CHIO ONCE SIDPE  
HARDHOSED POKER  
OWE ONE STIPEND  
OSETS ARP  
CASPER ALLEYDOOP  
ACHES DIAL ERLE  
NOON TALKY ABIT  
DRAM ALOE DROVE  
ONLOOKER YERNER  
UNE SPEND  
DESTINY ALS SHE  
TIDAMO EAGLEBIEVE  
SIRREN ALOES SING  
HEADS HERRA FILE

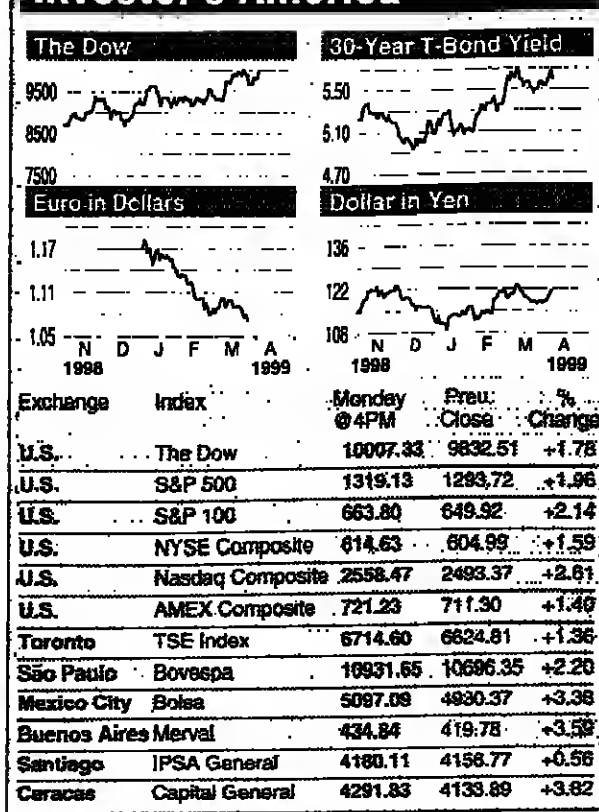






## THE AMERICAS

## Investor's America



## Very briefly:

- United Rentals Inc., the largest U.S. equipment-rental company, offered to buy Rental Service Corp. for \$1.36 billion in cash and assumed debt to try to stop Rental Service from purchasing NationsRent Inc.
- Brazilian banks reduced credit lines for companies by 39 percent in February and slashed loans to consumers by 16 percent, according to a report by Virtual Vendor Consulting published in the newspaper O Estado de Sao Paulo.
- Liberty Media Group, a cable-television concern, is to pay \$280 million to increase its stake in General Instrument Corp., a maker of TV set-top boxes that decode cable signals, to 18 percent and become the company's largest shareholder.
- Welsh, Carson, Anderson & Stowe, a New York-based investment firm, is to buy BancTec Inc., which provides banking software and data-processing equipment, for \$525 million in cash and assumed debt but called off purchasing Centennial HealthCare Corp. because of a federal investigation into the nursing-home operator.
- Hanger Orthopedic Group Inc. is to buy the orthopedic clinics of Novacare Inc. for \$455 million in cash and assumed debt.

## Weekend Box Office

**LOS ANGELES** — "The Matrix" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$27.6 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Saturday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Sunday.

	1. The Matrix	2. The Godfather Part II	3. The Godfather	4. The Godfather Part III	5. The Godfather: The Collection	6. The Godfather: The Collection	7. The Godfather: The Collection	8. The Godfather: The Collection	9. The Godfather: The Collection	10. The Godfather: The Collection
Box Office	\$27.6 million	\$11.1 million	\$10.1 million	\$9.1 million	\$8.1 million	\$7.1 million	\$6.1 million	\$5.1 million	\$4.1 million	\$3.1 million

## U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

## Monday, April 5

## Most Active

## NYSE

## Dow Jones

## Standard &amp; Poor's

## Nasdaq

## AMEX

## Dow Jones Bond

## 20 Bonds

## 10 Industrials

## Trading Activity

## NYSE

## AMEX

## Dividends

## U.S. Stock Tables Explained

## S&amp;P 500

## Dow Jones

## Nasdaq

## AMEX

## Dividends

## U.S. Stock Tables Explained

## S&amp;P 500

## Dow Jones

## Nasdaq

## AMEX

## Dividends

## U.S. Stock Tables Explained

## S&amp;P 500

## Dow Jones

## Nasdaq

## AMEX

## Dividends

## U.S. Stock Tables Explained

## S&amp;P 500

## Dow Jones

## Nasdaq

## AMEX

## Dividends

## U.S. Stock Tables Explained

## S&amp;P 500

## Dow Jones

## Nasdaq

## AMEX

## Dividends

## U.S. Stock Tables Explained

## S&amp;P 500

## Japan Poll Fuels Rise Of Dollar

## Bloomberg News

## NEW YORK

## The dollar rose

## against the yen Monday

## as a survey showed that business confidence

## in Japan improved less than expected

## in the first quarter, fueling expectations

## that interest rates there will remain

## near zero.

## "People had already discounted

## any improvement" in the quarterly

## tankan survey of large Japanese

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

## manufacturers, said Bob Gruber, senior

## foreign-exchange salesman at Chase

## Manhattan Corp. "The direction

## is still there for the dollar to go

## higher." In 4 P.M. trading, the

## dollar rose to 121.85 yen from

## 120.47 yen late Thursday. Most

## markets were closed Friday.

## Concern about the conflict over

## Kosovo depressed the euro against

## the dollar, pushing it down to

## \$1.0715 from \$1.0752.

## Financial markets in Sydney,

## Hong Kong and most European cities

## were closed for holidays, resulting in

## thin trading that tended to exaggerate

## any moves in exchange rates.

## Sound Economic Outlook Drives Market Rally

## International Herald Tribune

## NEW YORK

## Stock prices rallied

## to record levels Monday,

## the first day of trading after a generally

## favorable report on the U.S. labor

## market, as traders concluded that

## economic growth could remain

## steady, fueling gains in corporate

## profits.

## The employment report — issued

## while markets were closed for Good

## Friday — showed a decrease in the

## jobless rate but a smaller increase in

## wages than had been expected.

## At the close, the Dow Jones in-

## dustrial average was up 174.82

## points at a record 10,007.33, the

## Standard &amp; Poor's 500 index was up

## 27.40 at 1,321.12, also a record, and

## the Nasdaq composite was up 58.82

## at 2,552.19, also its highest level

## yet. Rising stocks led declining ones

## by a ratio of about 4-to-3 on the New

## York Stock Exchange.

## U.S. STOCKS

## Stocks were helped by a bullish

## forecast from Merrill Lynch &amp; Co.,

## which raised its predictions for U.S.

## economic growth and for corporate

## earnings in 1999 and 2000. Bruce

## Steinberg, chief economist, raised

## his estimate for growth this year to

## 3.5 percent, to be followed by a 3

## percent gain in 2000.

## That was an upgrade from a pre-

## vious forecast of 3 percent growth

## this year and 2.6 percent next year.

## Merrill also said the companies in

## the Standard &amp; Poor's 500-stock in-

## dex would show earnings of \$48 a

## share in 1999 and \$51 in 2000,

## adding \$1 a share to its previous

## estimates for each year.

## Computer-related shares led the

## market higher. Yahoo! was up 39%

## at 219 1/8, and IBM was up 6 15/16

## at 183 15/16.

## Prices of Treasury securities

## barely budged. The benchmark 30-

## year Treasury bond rose 2/32 to 95

## 3/32, that lowered the yield to 5.58

## percent from 5.59 percent.

## U.S. Profit Margins Dwindle

## Profit margins at major U.S. man-

## ufacturers fell in the fourth quarter

## to the lowest level in three years,

## Bloomberg News reported, quoting

## Commerce Department figures.

## After-tax profits at manufacturers

## averaged 5.1 cents for each dollar of

## sales. That was down from 6.2 cents

## in the third quarter and 6.0 cents in

## the fourth quarter of 1997 and was the

## lowest since 4.9 cents per dollar of

## sales in the fourth quarter of 1995.

## After-tax profits at retailers with

## assets of \$50 million or more aver-

## aged 3 cents per dollar of sales, up

## from 1.9 cents in the third quarter.

## (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Ameritech and GTE Reach a \$3.27 Billion Wireless Deal

## Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

## CHICAGO

## Ameritech Corp.

## said Monday it had agreed to sell

## about half of its wireless phone busi-

## ness in the U.S. Midwest to GTE

## Corp. and a private partnership,

## meeting conditions set by the Justice

## Department for the sale of Ameritech

## Communications Inc.

## GTE Corp., which is being taken

## over by Bell Atlantic Corp., agreed to

## buy the businesses for \$3.27 billion in

## cash, accelerating its plan to provide

## cellular services nationwide.

## GTE will add 1.7 million customers

## in Chicago and elsewhere in

## Illinois and in St. Louis and gain

## access to markets with 12.9 million

## potential customers.

## Georgetown Partners, an invest-

## ment company, will buy a minority

## stake in the partnership.

## The purchase would lift GTE and

## Bell Atlantic's wireless customer

## base to 13 million, the most of any

## company in the United States, and

## help them compete with coast-to-

## coast providers such as AT&amp;T Corp.

## and Sprint Corp.'s PCS.

## A purchase that extends the

## eventual wireless footprint for Bell

## Atlantic-GTE is an absolute pos-

## itive," said Scott Wright, an analyst

## at Fehsestock &amp; Co.

## The sale, which is subject to the

## closing of SBC's purchase of Amer-

## itech, would eliminate all cellular

## properties that overlap with SBC.

## Ameritech said. The merger is under

## review by U.S. regulators and by

## state regulators in Illinois and Ohio.

## The U.S. telecommunications in-

## dustry is "evolving to a handful of

## major players, and wireless is part of

## the competitive weaponry," said

## Robert Wilkes, an analyst at Brown

## Brothers Harriman &amp; Co.

## (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## MICROSOFT: With Stock as Bait, Microsoft's Research 'Nirvana' Lures Professors From Academia

## Continued from Page 1

## Microsoft Research is seeking his

## names in computer science fore-

## most, but also leading thinkers in

## graphic arts, linguistics, biology and

## mathematics. While they may never

## write a piece of software, they could

## hatch ideas that the company's pro-

## grammers one day might turn into

## big-selling products.

## Here on a lush-green campus

## crisscrossed by shuttle vans painted

## with the Microsoft logo, "Where

## Do You Want to Go Today?" the

## software giant is practicing its

## so-called dinner-party philosophy of

## basic research: By assembling the

## right mix of brilliance, eliminating

## the usual concerns such as teaching,

## tenure and grant-proposal writing,

## and leaving people free to develop

## ideas, it hopes to generate the next

## wave of great computing.

## But some school officials say Mi-

## crosoft's elite guest list is depleting

## their own.

## "Microsoft Research has become

## a parasite on the academic estab-

## lishment," said Jim Morris, chair-

## man of the computer-science de-

## partment at Carnegie Mellon Uni-

## versity. "They are eating our seed

## corn. If you take away great people

## from schools and put them in a place

## where they're not teaching anyone,

## who will train the next genera-

## tion?"

## Microsoft officials deny that they

## have spurred a university brain

## drain. Nathan Myhrvold, the com-

## pany's chief technology officer, said

## MSR probably hired six full-time

## professors a year. The rest are ju-

## nior-level professors and Ph.D.s.

## "We haven't taken all that many top



## EUROPE

## Low Bank Reserves Hit Tumbling Ruble

**MOSCOW** — The ruble fell through a key level Monday to a record low as the dollar ended at 25.11 rubles in moderate trading with most Western markets closed for a holiday.

The ruble has been tumbling in value in recent weeks after holding steady at about 23 to the dollar for much of the year. Analysts point to sharply contracting central bank reserves as the main cause of the new slump.

The chairman of Russia's central bank, Viktor Geraschenko, said last week that the bank would continue paying off Russia's huge foreign debt despite reserves that have dwindled to a three-year low of less than \$11 billion.

The bank paid \$2.1 billion on Russia's foreign debt in the first quarter and is due to pay even more to service debt in the second quarter.

Russia desperately hopes to fill its coffers by getting a new loan agreement from the International Monetary Fund, whose mission is to arrive in Moscow on Tuesday.

## Very briefly:

- Spain's Economy Ministry said that the International Monetary Fund expects the country's economy to grow between 3.25 percent and 3.5 percent in 1999, down from 3.8 percent in 1998.
- Russia's inflation rate slowed to 2.8 percent in March, First Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Maslennikov said, down from 4.1 percent in February and 8.5 percent in January.
- Kazakhstan has announced that it will stop defending its currency, the tenge, and allow it to float against the dollar. The dollar immediately rose from a first-quarter average of 88.1 tenge to 100.
- ABN-AMRO Holding NV, Europe's fifth-largest bank, agreed to buy a controlling stake in the Philippine thrift Great Pacific Savings Bank, a unit of House of Investments Inc. Terms were not disclosed.
- Bulgaria's current account deficit probably will be "significantly larger than originally projected" this year while economic growth is unlikely to meet government targets, the International Monetary Fund said.
- Dandy AS, a Danish confectioner, will finish a 175 million Deutsche mark (\$97 million) chewing gum plant in Russia's Novgorod region in June. The factory will produce 7,000 tons of Shmoral and Dirol chewing gum brands annually.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

## Markets Closed

Many financial markets worldwide were closed Monday for the Easter holiday.

## Cadbury Chief Flies Extra Mile

## A Focus on Recharging Firm

By Constance L. Hays  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — John Sunderland, the chief executive of Cadbury Schweppes PLC, says he has always been afraid of heights, and for years he resisted flying.

Yet there he was last year in Interlaken, Switzerland, donning paragliding gear and leaping from an Alpine crag in full view of a gaggle of underlings.

"I wanted to prove that you can do anything if you set your mind to it," said Mr. Sunderland, 54.

The purpose, he said, was to help underscore the "managing for value" strategy that he believes will transform Cadbury Schweppes from a sleepy, opportunity-missing, ultra-British conglomerate into a sleek, value-driven global powerhouse.

The gathered executives seem to have gotten the message. Profits at the Cadbury Schweppes candy-and-soft-drink empire rose 6 percent last year, and the share price skyrocketed as well.

The company has started to get the attention of Wall Street, which had dismissed it as a weak, third-tier player that relied too heavily on bottling agreements with rivals like Coca-Cola Co. and PepsiCo Inc.

Slipping every so often from a Diet Mr. Pepper—a Cadbury brand—in a recent interview in New York, Mr. Sunderland held forth on the importance of setting a good example—and on following the lead of one of his idols, Margaret Thatcher, who fanned the flames of privatization in Britain.

"She demonstrated that change—dramatic change for the benefit of not just business, but society as a whole—could be done if you were committed to it," he said.

For nearly two years he has been spreading a message across the company that exhorts managers to be more accountable, adaptable and aggressive. And he emphasizes increasing shareholder value, while making sure managers are heavily invested in Cadbury shares.

Mr. Sunderland says that he has 80 percent of his own net worth tied up in Cadbury stock.

While such precepts may seem old hat to American executives, particularly those at Coca-Cola Co.—a company Mr. Sunderland knows well and admires,



John Sunderland idolizes Margaret Thatcher.

thanks to a former bottling joint venture—they are innovations at Cadbury. The company makes such quintessentially British sweets as licorice allsorts, as well as Cadbury chocolates and Dr. Pepper, 7-Up and Schweppes soft drinks.

In December, Cadbury announced it was selling most of the international rights to its brands, ranging from Dr. Pepper to Schweppes itself, to Coca-Cola.

While the deal faces regulatory hurdles and will likely take several more months to be completed, it is worth \$1.85 billion to Cadbury.

"This is still a somewhat neglected stock," said Caroline Levy, an analyst who follows the beverage industry for Schroder & Co. "What they achieved last year took the market by surprise."

After rising 67 percent in 1998, the stock is down 11.6 percent so far this year, but Ms. Levy thinks it still shows a lot of promise.

Mr. Sunderland denied speculation that the Coca-Cola deal was but the first step in his company's exit from beverages. After all, he said, Cadbury has a 15 percent share of the American market.

"Why on earth would we want to relinquish a position like that?" he asked. Still, many analysts expect the company to invest far more heavily in its candy business than in soft drinks.

## Elf Aquitaine Makes New Oil Deal With Iran

**PARIS** — Elf Aquitaine SA and Bow Valley Energy Ltd. of Canada have signed a contract to develop an Iranian offshore oil field, the French oil company said. It was Elf Aquitaine's second deal with Iran in just over a month.

Under the deal announced over the weekend, the Elf Aquitaine subsidiary Elf Petroleum Iran has an 85 percent interest and will be the operator for the Balal oil project, whose cost is estimated at \$300 million.

The United States has frowned on European oil investments in Iran in the past, and France's Total SA nearly sparked a diplomatic row in 1997 when it announced a \$2 billion gas deal with Iran.

But Washington held back from applying sanctions aimed at discour-

aging companies from doing business with Libya and Iran. Both countries are accused by the U.S. government of sponsoring terrorism.

In Total's case, the Clinton administration eventually issued a waiver for the deal, citing the European Union's cooperation on curbing Iran's capability to produce banned weapons.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said France does not recognize the legality of the extraterritorial reach of the U.S. legislation. "Elf is free to sign contracts in Iran if it wants," the spokesman said. "It's a commercial decision."

Elf Aquitaine said the Balal field lies 100 kilometers (62 miles) south of Lavan Island in the Gulf and has recoverable reserves estimated at 100 million barrels of good quality oil.

## European Drugmakers Set A Record for Takeovers

**PARIS** — Takeover and merger agreements in the European drug industry reached a record \$48.9 billion in the last four months and investors are betting that more takeovers and mergers will come.

The four-month total was \$4 billion above the value of merger activity for all of 1996, which had set an annual record and was marked by the combination that created Europe's biggest producer, Novartis AG.

The trend could accelerate as rising research costs, governments' efforts to cut health-care spending and pressure to produce new treatments push the makers together.

Last week saw reports that Glaxo

Wellcome PLC, Europe's No. 2 pharmaceutical company, had counted Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. of the United States, one year after the British company's attempt to merge with SmithKline Beecham PLC, failed.

Analysts say Schering AG, Merck KGaA and Denmark's Novo Nordisk A/S could be involved in mergers.

"There is going to be on end to the amount of merger activity you're about to see in the drug business," said Robert Lyoo, president of Institutional Capital Corp. in Chicago.

Expirations of patents can be a big reason for companies to combine their research and production,

## PARKS: Smarting From an Exodus of Software Experts to Silicon Valley, Asia Builds High-Tech Centers Aimed at Luring Them Back

Continued from Page 9

complex called Cyberport.

Cyberport is one of several futuristic technology parks that are rising from Taiwan to Singapore. With Asia mired in recession and the United States enjoying a high-technology boom, governments in this region have seized on technology as a way to recapture their growth.

They regard these parks as potent marketing tools, showcase projects that can help vault them into the digital age and perhaps even reverse a brain drain among their technology-minded youth.

"The crisis has forced countries to reassess their economic models," said Alexander Arena, the chief executive of Pacific Century's technology arm. "I see these projects as laying the foundation for the next step of growth."

The unanswered question, of course, is whether creating the architectural trappings of a high-technology settlement will induce creative software engineers to occupy those gleaming new buildings.

Cyberport is typical of the concept. Designed as a miniature Silicon Valley, the office and residential park will sit on

64 acres (26 hectares) on the southwest coast of Hong Kong island. Its mix of buildings and leafy parks is envisioned as an oasis in this densely populated city of 6.8 million.

With the government donating the land, office rents will be equal to those in the East Bay area across from San Francisco—a 70 percent discount on market rates in Hong Kong's business district, where commercial rents are among the highest in the world.

So far, Mr. Li has signed International Business Machines Corp., Microsoft Corp., Oracle Corp. and six other foreign companies as tenants. Eventually, he hopes, Cyberport will be home to 100 smaller companies—many of them home-grown—that he said should make Hong Kong a stimulating environment for even his own company's restless techies.

"The culture has to change," Mr. Li said. "If you don't attract people from outside and have some sort of leadership, it will never happen."

Other Asian technology parks have an uneven track record. Some, such as the Hsinchu Science Industrial Park in Taiwan, nearly two decades old, are well-established miniatures with hundreds of

companies and thousands of residents. Others, such as the Multimedia Super Corridor in Malaysia, are still construction sites.

Cyberport was conceived only after the Asian financial crisis laid bare the dangers of the territory's overdependence on real estate and financial services. Mr. Li broached the idea to Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, last year after Mr. Tung said in his policy address that he wanted to diversify the economy and make technology a new engine of growth.

Hong Kong's claim to prosperity is through trade and financial services," said Otto Lin, the vice president for research at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. "All these advantages are gradually eroding, so Hong Kong has to find another road to prosperity."

Mr. Lin, a Taiwan-born academic who has advised the governments of Taiwan and Singapore on technology policy, said Cyberport would "accelerate the need for technology."

But if Hong Kong is determined to catch up with its neighbors, he said it would have to change its business culture. Its emphasis on short-term spec-

ulation has made local companies reluctant to invest in research and development because it does not generate a quick return.

Mr. Lin said that spending on research and development in Hong Kong, for example, amounted to only 0.3 percent of gross domestic product, compared with 1.4 percent in Singapore, 1.7 percent in Taiwan and 2.8 percent in the United States.

Describing the attitude of Hong Kong business people, H.K. Chang, president of City University of Hong Kong, said: "I have noticed a change from deep skepticism to open-mindedness. But I don't think any of them have become true, avid advocates of technology."

That is in sharp contrast to Taiwan, which has been pouring public funds into technology for about two decades. Focusing first on serving multinational companies, Taipei has concentrated in recent years on developing smaller indigenous companies. "Today, native companies such as Acer Inc. have turned Taiwan into one of the world's biggest producers of computer components."

But specialists say Hong Kong must retool its educational system not only to play up technology but also to promote

more creative thinking. "Education in Hong Kong is based on rote learning," said Wilson Tang, a civil engineering professor at the local University of Science and Technology. "Students believe that everything has a single answer. When something comes up that they haven't encountered before, they tremble."

For his part, the young Mr. Li, who majored in computer engineering at Stanford University, likens the typical Hong Kong college graduate to a "victim who is technically very good, but there's no inspiration."

But it is not just a matter of training young people to be more innovative. Hong Kong has five major universities, which turn out 5,000 to 6,000 technology graduates a year. But it provides scant job opportunities for these techologists. Although IBM, Dell Computer Corp. and other major computer companies have offices here, they tend to focus on sales and marketing. That is partly a function of Hong Kong's high costs.

Mr. Li's Pacific Century is working with Intel to create an information service that would be transmitted by satellite to cable operators throughout Asia.

The cable systems would then deliver the service over upgraded wires to subscribers, whose homes would be outfitted with modems, allowing them to receive the service either over their television sets or personal computers.

Intel is devising the technology that would enable Mr. Li to deliver information at high speeds over this network of satellites and cable. But Pacific Century is responsible for designing the "content"—the information and entertainment that will flow through the system.

Mr. Li is drawing on his experience with STAR TV, Asia's first satellite-delivered cable television service, which he began in the early 1990s; he sold a controlling stake to Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. for \$525 million in 1993.

He has also recruited roughly 60 software designers to create and package news, information and entertainment.

Right now, this mostly Asian group works in Sunnyvale, California, a 15-minute drive from Intel's Santa Clara headquarters. But Mr. Li intends to move them back to Hong Kong, where they would design services tailored for markets such as China, India and South-east Asia.

## YEN: Hope of Rebound Fades

Continued from Page 9

will probably have to keep pumping money into the banking system to ensure that interest rates stay low.

"Both the government and the central bank need to maintain support for the economy through the second half," said Tomoko Fujii, senior economist at Nikko Salomon Smith Barney (Japan) Ltd. "We expect the Bank of Japan to take steps in the April-June period to further ease monetary policy."

The survey suggests that government spending programs and tax cuts have steadied the economy but failed to engineer a recovery. "The big question is what happens after the current stimulus measures run out of steam in midsummer," Mr. Morgan of HSBC said.

Japan's deputy finance minister, Koji Tanami, said the Bank of Japan's survey was within expectations and conceded that it was unclear whether the economy was on the path of recovery.

"We had expected tankan to show corporate sentiment and profit outlook would improve while capital investment would remain sluggish," Mr. Tanami said at a news conference.

The survey revealed that companies of all sizes and sectors said they planned to spend less in capital investment in the current fiscal year, which ends in March 2000.

Mr. Tanami said the government's priority was to implement smoothly the budget for the current fiscal year. The budget includes enough spending to feed economic growth for the time being, he said.

He made the comment in response to a question about whether the government planned to draft a supplementary budget to pay for additional stimulus packages. Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa has repeatedly said the government sees no need for a supplementary budget to support the economy.

Some economists say the government will be forced to draft a supplementary budget in the second half of the current fiscal year when public-works spending from the government's economic stimulus plan runs out.

The government will probably draft a supplementary budget of as much as 5 trillion yen (\$41.5 billion) by early autumn, said Yasunari Ueno, chief market economist at Fuji Securities Ltd. The diffusion index of leading indicators, which signals economic trends three to six months ahead, registered 42.9 on a preliminary basis for February, down from a revised 44.4 in January, the Economic Planning Agency said.

Further muddying the economic picture was a plunge of 3.8 percent in household spending in February from January, the Management and Coordination Agency said.

Japanese consumers kept their pocketbooks closed because of concerns that they may be out of a job or their wages will be cut as companies undergo massive restructurings and staff reductions. The seasonally adjusted index for household spending fell to 92.9 in February from 98.1 in January. The decline followed a 2.2 percent rise in spending in January from the month earlier.

Akio Yoshino, director of investment at Credit Suisse Asset Management, said before the numbers were released, "Spending will fall for the next couple of months as a reinforcement of corporate restructuring weighs on consumer sentiment."

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**Monday, April 5**  
Prices in local currencies  
in euros for EMU countries.  
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Tel Aviv 154.00 152.50 152.50 152.50

High Low Close Prev.  
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Tel Aviv 154.00 152.50 152.50 152.50  
Tel Aviv 154.00 152.50 152.50 152.50

High Low Close Prev.  
Tel Aviv 154.00 152.50 152.50 152.50  
Tel Aviv 154.00 152.50 152.50 152.50  
Tel Aviv 154.00 152.50 152.50 152.50

High Low Close Prev.  
Tel Aviv 154.00 152.50 152.50 152.50  
Tel Aviv 154.00 152.50 152.50 152.50  
Tel Aviv 154.00



The 2,300 most traded stocks of the day.  
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
The Associated Press

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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**Monday's 4 P.M.**

**Monday's 4 P.M.**  
the 1,000 most traded National Market securities  
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
*The Associated Press.*

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]**AMEX**

**Monday's 4 P.M. Close**  
The 150 most traded stocks of the day,  
up to the closing on Wall Street.  
*The Associated Press.*

[illegible][illegible][illegible]**NYSE**

**Monday's 4 P.M. Close**  
(Continued)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]







## Scare Tactics Losing Their Power

Other anti-virus companies failed to get such a lift, in part because they compete in more mature markets. But in addition, for giant American players like the Symantec Corp. and Network Associates Inc., anti-virus software is one of many products.

"It's unlikely that any of those companies is going to see any measurable revenue as a result of the virus," said Paul Saunders, a research analyst at Soundview Technology Group in San Francisco. "It's a fairly mature market."

He estimated that anti-virus software was installed in 75 percent of business computers.

Dividend per ordinary share

Total assets \*\*\*\*

Shareholders' equity \*\*\*\*

1,505	1,194	-24
2,447	2,961	21
2.64 <sup>62</sup>	3.15	19
1.16	1.38	19
329,212	461,820	40
25,647	34,083	32

Accounting principles:  
 Profit + U.S.\$31 million  
 Holders' equity + U.S.\$1,174 million

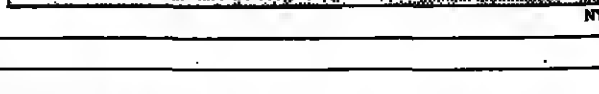
62 (average exchange rate)  
 U.S.\$1.00 = NLG 1.8845 (exchange rate on

11 December 1998)

of the trading results and the extra  
for loan losses of the banking oper  
U.S.\$0.5 billion related to Asia and  
Assets under management went up

**ING**

The annual report appears on  
ING Group, P.O.  
Telephone: (+31) 20 541 54



- Strong net profit growth for 1998 to U.S.\$2,961 million (+21%).
- Profit per share rose by 19.2%.
- Dividend increased to U.S.\$1.38 (+19.6%).

Adjusted for the changes in the accounting principles:  
 • influence on published net profit +US\$381 million  
 • influence on published shareholders' equity +US\$1,174 million  
 Published  
 Result: U.S.\$1.00 = NLG 1.9862 (average exchange rate)  
 Assets and shareholders' equity: U.S.\$1.00 = NLG 1.8445 (exchange rate on 31 December 1997)

[www.inggroup.com](http://www.inggroup.com)  
The annual report appears on 20 April 1999 and can be obtained at the following address:  
ING Group, P.O. Box 810, 1000 AV Amsterdam, The Netherlands.  
Telephone: (+31) 20 541 54 71, fax: (+31) 20 541 54 51, e-mail: [order@inggroup.com](mailto:order@inggroup.com)

**April 2, 1999**

Lyons Pacific Fax (33-1) 41 43 82 12 or e-mail: fund@lyons.com

Data supplied by fund groups for STANDARD & POOR'S MICROCAP, 1:30-1:40 PM 08/08, e-mail: info@microcap.co.uk

funds@stc.co.uk or e-mail: fund@stc.co.uk

http://www.stc.co.uk/HT/PUN/funds.htm

16 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		128 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		131 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		165 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
17 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		129 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		132 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		166 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
18 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		130 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		133 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		167 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
19 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		131 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		134 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		168 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
20 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		132 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		135 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		169 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
21 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		133 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		136 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		170 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
22 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		134 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		137 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		171 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
23 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		135 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		138 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		172 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
24 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		136 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		139 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		173 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
25 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		137 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		140 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		174 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
26 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		138 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		141 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		175 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
27 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		139 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		142 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		176 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
28 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		140 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		143 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		177 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
29 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		141 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		144 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		178 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
30 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		142 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		145 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		179 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
31 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		143 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		146 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		180 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
32 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		144 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		147 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		181 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
33 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		145 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		148 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		182 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
34 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		146 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		149 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		183 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
35 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		147 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		150 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		184 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
36 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		148 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		151 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		185 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
37 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		149 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		152 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		186 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
38 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		150 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		153 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		187 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
39 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		151 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		154 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		188 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
40 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		152 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		155 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		189 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
41 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		153 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		156 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		190 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
42 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		154 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		157 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		191 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
43 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		155 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		158 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		192 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
44 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		156 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		159 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		193 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
45 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		157 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		160 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		194 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
46 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		158 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		161 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		195 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
47 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		159 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		162 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		196 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
48 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		160 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		163 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		197 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
49 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		161 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		164 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		198 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
50 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		162 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		165 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		199 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
51 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		163 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		166 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		200 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
52 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		164 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		167 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		201 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
53 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		165 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		168 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		202 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
54 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		166 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		169 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		203 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
55 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		167 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		170 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		204 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
56 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		168 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		171 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		205 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
57 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		169 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		172 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		206 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
58 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		170 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		173 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		207 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
59 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		171 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		174 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		208 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
60 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		172 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		175 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		209 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
61 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		173 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		176 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		210 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
62 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		174 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		177 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		211 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
63 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		175 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		178 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		212 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
64 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		176 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		179 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		213 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
65 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		177 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		180 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		214 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
66 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		178 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		181 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		215 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
67 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		179 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		182 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		216 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
68 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		180 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		183 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		217 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
69 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		181 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		184 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		218 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
70 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		182 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		185 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		219 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
71 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		183 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		186 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		220 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
72 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		184 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		187 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		221 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
73 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		185 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		188 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		222 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
74 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		186 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		189 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		223 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
75 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		187 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		190 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		224 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
76 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		188 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		191 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		225 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
77 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		189 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		192 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		226 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
78 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		190 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		193 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		227 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
79 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		191 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		194 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		228 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
80 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		192 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		195 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		229 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
81 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		193 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		196 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		230 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
82 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		194 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		197 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		231 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
83 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		195 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		198 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		232 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
84 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		196 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		199 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		233 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
85 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		197 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		200 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		234 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
86 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		198 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		201 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		235 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
87 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		199 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		202 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		236 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
88 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		200 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		203 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		237 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
89 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		201 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		204 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		238 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
90 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		202 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		205 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		239 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
91 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		203 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		206 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		240 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
92 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		204 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		207 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		241 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
93 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		205 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		208 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		242 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
94 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		206 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		209 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		243 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
95 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		207 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		210 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		244 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
96 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		208 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		211 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		245 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
97 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		209 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		212 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		246 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
98 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		210 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		213 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		247 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
99 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		211 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		214 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		248 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
100 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		212 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		215 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		249 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
101 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		213 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		216 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		250 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
102 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		214 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		217 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		251 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
103 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		215 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		218 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		252 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
104 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		216 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		219 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		253 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
105 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		217 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		220 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		254 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
106 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		218 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		221 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		255 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
107 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		219 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		222 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		256 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
108 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		220 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		223 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		257 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
109 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		221 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		224 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		258 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
110 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		222 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		225 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		259 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
111 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		223 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		226 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		260 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
112 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		224 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		227 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		261 JERRELL LYNCH ASSET MGMT.	10.13	
113 JERRELL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF.	5.94		225 RAM FUND MANAGEMENT	7.42		228 RUSSEL RUSSELL	10.13		262 JERRELL LYNCH		



## WORLD ROUNDUP

### Masterful Duval Ready for Augusta

**GOLF** David Duval horded three of the final six holes at the Bell-South Classic in Duluth, Georgia, to warm up for the Masters with his second straight victory and fourth of the year. Duval shot a final-round 5-under 67 Sunday to finish at 18-under 270, two ahead of Stewart Cink (70) and John Rory Sabbatini (70) and John Huston (70) were in third at 273.

Duval was two strokes back on the 15th but holed a chip to start his charge as his rivals crumbled. Sabbatini double-bogeyed the 17th and bogeyed the 18th. Cink bogeyed the 16th and 17th.

The \$450,000 Duval earned was enough to break the PGA Tour single-season record he set last year in 23 events. Duval has earned \$2,598,300 in eight starts.

Sabbatini, a tour rookie, needed to win the event to earn an invitation to the Masters.

Graham Marsh won the Tradition, the first senior major, after snow forced a cancellation of play for the second time in four days in Scottsdale, Arizona. (AP)

### Hingis Stops Kournikova

**TENNIS** Martina Hingis overcame a 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 victory in the Family Circle Cup in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Kournikova, 0-2 in finals, threatened only once, when she broke Hingis' service in the seventh game for a 4-3 lead. (Reuters)

### Lights Out in Nigeria

**SOCCER** The world youth championship in Nigeria suffered its first hiccup Sunday when a floodlight failure, which an official said was the result of sabotage, interrupted the game between Mexico and Ireland. The group C match, won 1-0 by Mexico, was delayed for 12 minutes when the lights went out after an hour of play.

Argentina, the defending champion, beat Kazakhstan, 1-0. Enrico Kera scored three times as Germany beat Paraguay, 4-0. (AP)

### Feyenoord Closes In

**SOCCER** Feyenoord won the Rotterdam Derby against Sparta, 1-0, on Monday and now needs 14 points in its last eight games to clinch its 14th Dutch championship. It leads second-place Vitesse by 11 points.

The Danish striker Jon Dahl Tomasson put Feyenoord ahead at 15 minutes. After the break, Bert Kontermann's header was cleared off the line and the Sparta defender Nico Jalink was fortunate to avoid an own-goal. Tomasson almost snatched a second goal in the fifth minute of injury time on a rebound. The other Dutch game Monday finished in a 1-1 draw between FC Twente and FC Utrecht. (AP)

### Lara Races to Century

**CRICKET** Brian Lara, the West Indies captain, continued his blazing form with a rapid century on the second day of the final test against Australia in Antigua.

Lara scored exactly 100 in 82 balls as he shared a stand-off 116 with Dave Joseph. Lara's last 69 runs took just 30 balls. He hit 15 fours and three sixes.

After Lara was out, the West Indies collapsed. It was all out for 222 on Monday in reply to Australia's first innings of 303. (AP)

## First Ball Thrown Out South of the Border

### Majors Begin Baseball Season in Mexico

By John Ward Anderson  
Washington Post Service

**MONTERREY, Mexico** — A sport obsessed with history and statistics and its place in American life and tradition opened its 131st season with a solid if not particularly exciting game before a sellout crowd of 27,103 in this mountain-ringed industrial city in northern Mexico.

It was the first time that Opening Day occurred outside the United States or Canada, signaling baseball's increasingly aggressive bid to expand its reach and Mexico's growing importance to U.S. culture, sports and entertainment. The venue was the brainchild of the San Diego Padres, last year's National League champions, who found an enthusiastic opponent in the Colorado Rockies. The Padres, technically the home team, lost, 2-2, Sunday.

"Every business worth its salt is exploring the global markets," said Larry Lucchino, the Padres president. "This sends a loud and clear signal to people outside the United States and particularly in Mexico that we recognize their importance to the growth in baseball."

Vinny Castilla, 31, the Mexican-born, power-hitting third baseman for the Rockies, got a boisterous, hometown hero's welcome every time he took the field and stepped to the plate. He did not disappoint, slapping three singles and a double and making a lightning-quick swing of a line-drive in the second inning to rob the Padres third baseman, George Arias, of a hit.

"I'm very excited to be part of this historic game," said Castilla, who was born in the southern Mexican state of Oaxaca and joined the major leagues in 1993. "It's important for Mexican baseball, for me and for all of baseball to keep expanding."

Castilla—who has batted at least .300 and has had more than 40 home runs and driven in 100 runs in each of the last three seasons—is one of the best Mexican-born players ever to play in the majors. The Rockies got off to a quick start

with a five-run second inning and never looked back, scattering 18 hits over the game, including two singles, a double and a home run by left fielder Dante Bichette. The Rockies' winning pitcher, Darryl Kile, yielded two runs on five hits and two walks in 6½ innings. He helped his cause by going 2 for 2, with a walk and a sacrifice bunt.

Articles and pictures of the Padres and Rockies were splashed across Mexican newspapers for a week and the stadium was sold out despite ticket prices (\$10 to \$60) that were more than a week's salary for many Mexicans.

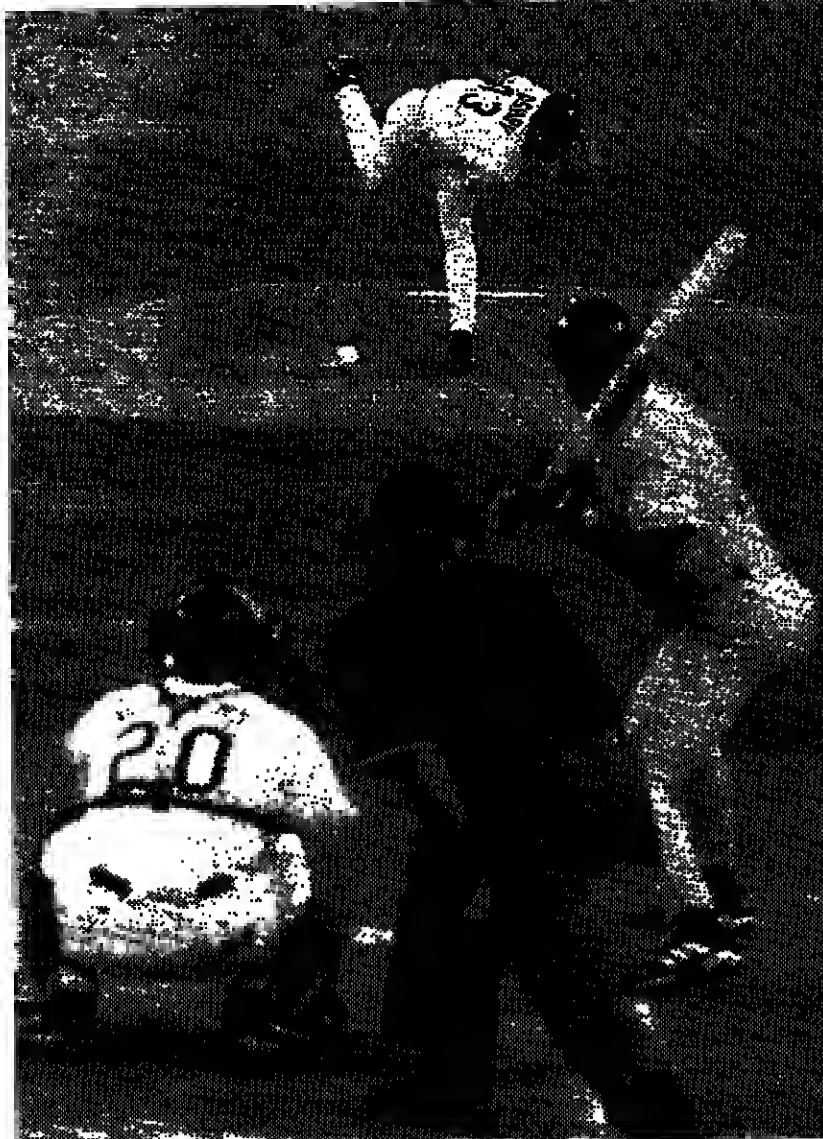
The opener was shown nationally throughout Mexico on the Televisa network. ESPN, the U.S. sports channel, broadcast it to more than 200 other countries, including the United States. Major League Baseball executives said that, in coming years, the season opener might be played in Japan.

In truth, baseball is still a novelty sport in Mexico. The first game in this country was played near this industrial boom town 85 miles (137 kilometers) from Texas on July 4, 1889, when the American foreman of a railroad construction project gave his U.S. and Mexican workers the day off and organized a baseball game.

Public surveys show that soccer is by far the favorite sport among Mexicans, followed by basketball. American football and baseball are popular principally in the north of the country, where U.S. television stations beam games across the border, helping teams such as the Padres and the Dallas Cowboys build huge fan followings. The Padres offer special buses from the border to their stadium, and many games are broadcast in Spanish.

Although Mexican fans dream of having a major league team here, most say it won't happen any time soon. The real issue is money and whether fan support can generate enough of it to lure a team from the United States and pay the salaries.

The Monterrey Saltanes of the Mexican Baseball League, for instance, have



The Padres' Andy Ashby throwing the season's first pitch to Darryl Hamilton.

perhaps the best stadium in Latin America and have won three national championships in the 1990s. Yet they averaged 7,200 fans at their home games last year in a stadium with a capacity of about 26,000 (extra bleachers were added for the game Sunday). Ticket prices range from about 80 cents for the bleachers to \$7 for the best seats.

That would not generate the cash flow needed to support a team such as the Rockies, with an annual payroll of about

\$75 million. A typical player in the Mexican league is paid \$25,000 a year, while the minimum salary for a U.S. major leaguer is \$200,000 and the average salary is more than \$1.2 million.

But Jose Maiz, the Saltanes' owner and president, was part of a consortium that proposed Monterrey for an expansion team before the 1994 peso crash. Maiz listed the advantages: good climate, baseball tradition, good airline connections, security, great restaurants and major hotels.

## Raptors Turn Rapacious

### They Beat 76ers for Record 6th Straight Victory

The Associated Press

The surging Toronto Raptors stretched their winning streak to six, a record for the franchise, and continued their surprising rise through the Eastern Conference.

The Raptors beat the Philadelphia 76ers, 97-82, to climb to seventh place

Heat 90, Wizards 79 Miami ended its four-game losing streak — its longest in three years — with a victory in Washington.

Cavaliers 96, Bucks 74 Wesley Person scored 20 points as the Cavs ended visiting Milwaukee's four-game winning streak.

SuperSonics 101, Rockets 84 Gary Payton's backup, John Crotty, carried the Seattle offense during the fourth quarter with 14 of his career-high 19 points as the Sonics blew a 17-point lead but beat visiting Houston.

Pacers 108, Knicks 95 Rik Smits scored 22 points and the Pacers withstood a brief scoring outburst by Latrell Sprewell to beat New York in Indianapolis. Sprewell scored 11 straight points for New York to cut a 16-point deficit down to four by the end of the third quarter. Indiana then scored the first seven points of the fourth quarter.

Bulls 88, Grizzlies 87 Mark Bryant scored 25 points, including 10 in the fourth quarter, as Chicago reached double figures in victories and sent Vancouver to its 14th successive road loss.

Nuggets 82, Clippers 80 Channing Billups hit a driving layup with less than four seconds left and Antonio McDyess had 20 points and 13 rebounds as Denver beat the Los Angeles Clippers, who

## NBA Roundup

in a conference race that keeps getting tighter.

"When teams come into Toronto, they know we're not a pushover anymore," said Dee Brown, who was 4 for 7 from behind the 3-point arc in a game that didn't stay close for long.

The Raptors shot 59.4 percent in the first half and led, 50-38, at intermission, then began the third quarter with a 19-7 run that gave them a 24-point lead. Philadelphia closed within 13 in the fourth, but got no closer.

Allen Iverson, who leads the league in scoring, didn't make the trip to Toronto after he and Larry Brown, the Philadelphia coach, exchanged words on the sidelines during the game Friday against Cleveland.

The Sixers insist that Iverson is being rested because of a deep thigh bruise, not because of his quarrel with the coach.



Seattle's Payton going up for a shot.

dropped to 1-17 on the road. In games reported in late editions Monday.

Hawks 85, Hornets 63 Mookie Blaylock scored seven points late in the fourth quarter and Grant Long hit a baseline jumper with 2.6 seconds left as Atlanta beat visiting Charlotte.

Nets 91, Celtics 79 Keith Van Horn scored 25 points and Stephen Marbury added 20 as New Jersey won in Boston.

## The Devils Act Devilish

### They Overcome New York in Fight-Filled Game

The Associated Press

**EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey** — The New Jersey Devils might own the New York Rangers on the ice. That doesn't mean they can push them around.

The Devils extended their unbeaten streak against the Rangers to 14 games

## NHL Roundup

with a 4-1 victory Sunday in a game which contained 61 minutes of penalties.

Petr Sykora, Sergei Nemchinov, Jason Arnott and Vadim Sharifjanov scored as New Jersey inched closer to a third straight division title. The loss all but assured the Rangers will miss the playoffs for the second straight year.

The combination of the Devils' dominance and the Rangers' frustrations made the final 20 minutes entertaining for the sellout crowd in New Jersey.

The highlights were a major called against Chris Tamer, a Rangers defenseman, for fighting an unwilling Bobby Holik; a coincidental cross check and slash by Kevin Stevens of the Rangers and Sergei Brylin of the Devils; and a main event pitting heavyweights Rumun Ndor of New York and Krzysztof Oliwa of New Jersey in the final minute.

## Early Wynn, Winner of 300 Games, Is Dead at 79

The Associated Press

**CLEVELAND** — The Hall of Fame pitcher Early Wynn, a 300-game winner and one of the fiercest competitors of his time, has died at an assisted-living center in Florida, The Plain Dealer reported. He was 79.

Wynn died Sunday night, his daughter, Sherry Van Tilburg, told the newspaper. He had suffered a heart attack and a stroke in recent years, she said.

Wynn pitched from 1939 to 1963, winning 20 games or more for the Cleveland Indians four times and once for the Chicago White Sox. He was 23-11 in 1954 when the Indians won the American League pennant with 111 victories in a 154-game season. In 1959, he won the Cy Young Award for the pennant-winning White Sox, posting a 22-10 record at age 39. Unusually for a pitcher, Wynn was also a good hitter, with 17 career home runs and a batting average one season of .319. Managers would sometimes use him as a pinch-hitter.

Wynn returned to the Indians in 1963, needing one more victory to reach 300. He reached the milestone on July 13, pitching five innings of a 5-4 victory in Kansas City against the Athletics.

After he retired, Wynn was a pitching coach for the Indians and for the Minnesota Twins. He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1972.

## Sosa Is Tops in Spring Homers

Sammy Sosa won the spring training home-run title, hitting his 12th on the final day of preseason play as the Chicago Cubs lost to the Minnesota Twins, 8-6, The Associated Press reported.

Sosa's leadoff homer in the ninth, hitting at New Orleans on Sunday gave him 12 in 32 exhibition games. Mark McGwire, who beat Sosa last year for the home run title and major-league record by hitting 70 to Sosa's 66, finished with nine in the St. Louis Cardinals' 29 preseason games.

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## SPORTS

## Courier's Courage Sinks Britain

By Christopher Clarey  
International Herald Tribune

BIRMINGHAM, England—Adrift on an angry sea, Jim Courier refused to sink below the surface. The arena and its 9,400 predominantly British occupants were rocking Courier's American Davis Cup teammates were bobbing up and down in their chairs, screaming encouragement in a futile attempt to be heard over the chant of "Go Greg Go, Go Greg Go."

## DAVIS CUP TENNIS

But for Courier, in the midst of the fifth set of this fifth and final match against the British, the emotion and commotion were extraneous. "I can't remember the last time I had such a peaceful feeling," he said. "I felt like the fans were the ocean trying to hit me with waves, and I just stayed calm."

See an open space, hit a monster forehand. Need a first serve, find the line. Need a stretch volley, reach and

reach with the racket and hit the angle. It would go that way throughout this final set, and in the end, all that remained for Courier was to find a way to break Greg Rusedski's serve if not his nerve.

It would come in a rush. Double fault. Then a big forehand that Rusedski could not handle at the net. Then a chipped backhand return at Rusedski's big feet that brought a knowing smile to Courier's face. Finally, another low return and a Rusedski volley in the net that sent Courier's fellow American players scrambling joyfully over the wooden barrier separating them from him.

The last wave had broken, and Courier, after three hours and 47 minutes, had clinched a 3-2 victory for the United States in this first-round tie that felt more like a final. It is a good bet that Courier's 6-4, 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, 1-6, 8-6 triumph over Rusedski will be one of the first victories that flashes through his memory

when he looks back on his fine career someday. "This is the kind of match that gets a lot of kids out wanting to play tennis tomorrow morning," he said.

In the 13 Davis Cup matches that Courier has played for the United States, the team is 13-0. "He can row my boat any day," said Todd Martin, Courier's friend and teammate whose 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4) loss to Tim Henman in the first reverse singles of the day had allowed the British, who trailed 2-0 on Friday, to get even at 2-2.

It had been 21 years since the United States played Britain and 99 years since the two nations played in the inaugural Davis Cup match at the Longwood Cricket Club in Boston. But it is doubtful that there has been a more competitive encounter between the two.

Three of the five matches went to five sets: Courier's victory over Henman on opening day; Henman's and Rusedski's doubles victory over Martin and Alex O'Brien

on Saturday and the Courier-Rusedski epic Sunday.

Four of the five matches lasted longer than three hours, and the standard of play was routinely inspiring.

"I think everyone in the locker room on our side all agree that this has been the highest level of tennis that we've been a part of at a Davis Cup tie from start to finish," Courier said. "This is as good as it gets."

Because Courier was just a little better than Rusedski, the United States will play host to Australia in the quarterfinals in July.

If the rules of the Davis Cup were respected to the letter, the Americans should be playing host to the Americans because the last match between the teams was played in Washington. But as this is the 100th year of the Davis Cup, the International Tennis Federation granted the Americans the right to be host to a match in July in Longwood no matter who their opponent.

When Pete Sampras and Andre Agassi declined to



Jim Courier, left, getting a hug from Tom Gulikson, the U.S. Davis Cup captain, after the American victory.

play for the United States, it looked quite possible that the Americans would be the hosts of a relegation match at Longwood. But Courier's tennis bore little resemblance to his ranking, and Martin's health was not a problem.

Courier said: "We're the ones wearing stars and stripes on our backs. The other guys who aren't here don't exist

this week. I love those guys, but we can't make them want to be here."

The British captain, David Lloyd, wished they had come. "I really think that if Sampras and Agassi would have played, we would have won, because I don't think the Americans would have had the same team spirit. Pete and Andre are not team players."

## Charlton Edges West Ham, 1-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The English Premier League's traditional Easter Monday program featured teams struggling at the bottom of the division.

None of the top four teams — Manchester United, Arsenal, Chelsea and Leeds

## PREMIER LEAGUE

United — was in action. Arsenal is slated to play Blackburn Rovers on Tuesday.

Graham Stuart scored in the 75th minute Monday to give Charlton Athletic a 1-0 victory over its East London rival, West Ham.

The victory lifted visiting Charlton out of the bottom three in the 20-team division. At the end of the season, the last three teams are relegated to the first division.

Stuart, who once scored on the final day of the season to save Everton from relegation, pushed his former club —

which lost, 2-1, at home to Sheffield Wednesday — into the bottom three with his goal. Francis Jeffers gave Everton the lead, but Benito Carbone scored twice in the second half to give Sheffield the victory.

George Boateng's goal gave Coventry a 1-0 home triumph over Southampton, taking Gordon Strachan's team six points above the relegation zone.

Elsewhere, Pierre van Hooijdonk curled in a free kick from 30 meters (100 feet) in the final minute to give Nottingham Forest the last-place team, a 2-2 draw with visiting Liverpool.

But Nottingham Forest is nine points behind 19th-place Southampton with six games left.

Middlesbrough got off to a flying start with a goal after just 31 seconds from Hamilton Ricard in a 3-1 victory over visiting Wimbledon. (AFP Reuters)

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

## SUNDAY'S LINEUPS

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Colorado 150 001 0-1 8 10  
San Diego 100 000 100-2 4 0  
Los Angeles 100 000 100-2 4 0  
San Francisco 100 000 100-2 4 0  
Pittsburgh 100 000 100-2 4 0  
Cincinnati 100 000 100-2 4 0  
Milwaukee 100 000 100-2 4 0  
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Chicago 100 000 100-2 4 0  
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## ART BUCHWALD

## Vying With Mr. Gates

NEW YORK — Bill Gates has just written a book entitled "Business @ the Speed of Thought," in which he has listed the "Ten New Rules Concerning Computer Networking."

Without stealing his thunder, I also have 10 rules that I will eventually put in a book. They are not as sophisticated as Mr. Gates's, but then again, I don't have his money.

1. When turning on your computer, try to remember your password. Many people cannot boot up their machines because they can't recall whether they named their password after their wives, children or the girl next door.

2. Do not hit any key you are not certain of, as it will only make you lose the file on your hard disk. You may ask, "Which key?" No one knows which button on your computer will make you lose everything you have written for the last two days.

3. Spilling coffee or

Coca-Cola on your keyboard will cause more trouble than the drinks are worth.

4. Do not put a computer in a microwave oven if it does not warm up.

5. If you have difficulty getting the font you want, do not call the computer maker to talk to someone. They will put you on hold for a week or until you starve to death.

6. There is no such thing as a friendly computer. It will stab you in the back as soon as you turn to answer the telephone.

7. A computer is so simple even a child can use it — as a matter of fact, only a child can use it. Do not try to do anything on a computer unless someone under 13 is standing next to you.

8. The more bells and whistles a computer has, the less chance you have of doing anything on it.

9. The Internet is as good a way as any to say "Hi" to people who live in New Guinea.

10. There is no way of getting rid of an outdated computer other than to get in your car and drive it to a salt mine in New Mexico.

## Mandela Takes His Wife Home

JOHANNESBURG — President Nelson Mandela of South Africa spent part of the Easter weekend fulfilling a traditional duty — introducing his new wife to his tribal clan in a colorful ceremony.

Mandela, who will retire after general elections on June 2, married Graca Machel, the former first lady of Mozambique, on July 18, his 80th birthday. But he still had to meet his obligation to his Thembu clan. He spent Friday and Saturday engaged in the traditional ceremonies of welcoming his bride to the tribe at his second home, in Qunu, a small village in Eastern Cape province.

A presidential spokeswoman said the ceremony formed part of the lore of the Xhosa tribe, of which Mandela's Thembu clan is a part. "Mrs. Machel was introduced to the Thembu family and they had a traditional blessing," the spokeswoman said.

## In Indonesia, a Voice That Will Not Be Silenced

By Mishi Saran

JAKARTA — On a warm evening, Indonesia's most famous writer lights another clove cigarette in his east Jakarta home, the sweet-smelling *kretek* an essential prop to discussing his memoir, which will be published in the United States this month.

"I smoke two packets of *kretek* a day; it's best for my lungs," says the 74-year-old Pramodya Ananta Toer. "If I smoke, I'm still living."

Best known for "The Buru Trilogy," a series of novels that have been widely translated and began appearing in the United States in the early 1990s, Pramodya is as fragile as a bird, slightly stooped with age. Wisps of white hair fringe the back of his head, and his grin reveals a gap in his teeth.

"I live for writing, but my books are banned," Pramodya says. "That means that my life has been confiscated." He is most comfortable in Bahasa Indonesia, the language he writes in, or Dutch, and he speaks a careful English.

On a low table in the front sitting room, galley of his memoir "The Mute's Soliloquy" lie open. The collection includes parts of what survived from writings penned between 1965 and 1979, years he was a political prisoner under Suharto's rule. Pramodya's writing is understated and unflinching. "Is it possible to take from a man his right to speak to himself?" he asks in "The Mute's Soliloquy."

The Dutch regime arrested him in 1947 for being "anti-colonial." The Indonesian military imprisoned him in 1960 for defending the country's persecuted ethnic Chinese. Then, on the night of Oct. 13, 1965, in the shadow of Sukarno's fall and a nationwide purge of leftists, the writer was kidnapped from his home.

Hundreds of thousands of others were abducted or killed in the months that followed. For a few years, they languished in prisons and detention centers. Buru Island

served as a prison for some of the prisoners, and for 12 years, he and thousands of others were forced to build roads, cultivate the land, struggle to survive.

He was for a long time voiceless. But snatched moments of scribbling, notes written "under adverse conditions" and smuggled out, reminded him that he was a writer.

"What a high price one must pay for the right to call oneself an Indonesian citizen!" Pramodya writes in the memoir, in a letter to a child.

Pramodya is above all a humanist. He says he owes his greatest debt to Multatuli, a 19th-century Dutch administrator who wrote against colonialism and said that a human being's duty was simply to be human. Pramodya is still determined to speak. He writes occasional articles for the foreign press and is working on a book on an Irian Jaya prison camp.

"Look, I have my own voice and I will express it at any time, to anybody. Although my freedom is confiscated, I create my own freedom," he says.

In 1992 he decided to stop reporting to the East Jakarta military post, although the officials sometimes stop by for coffee to check on his location. "Buru did not change me," Pramodya says. "It strengthened my views. All those struggles are medals. My chest is studded with medals."

This steady stance is a magnet for younger writers and activists who trickle into Pramodya's living room. As one friend put it, often they do not have anything specific to say, they just want to be near him.

Pramodya himself refuses to subscribe to any ideology. "I am a Pram-ist," he declares. He brushes his hand over his memoir. "This was my past. The youth of Indonesia is my future."

Pramodya has a secret weapon. The man who combed through the loose heaps of paper from Pramodya's past, picked the material and then edited it, was Joesoef Isak. The wry former journalist is a



Pramodya Ananta Toer: "My life has been confiscated."

close friend of the author and was a political prisoner for a decade in a Jakarta prison. For 20 years, Joesoef has coaxed and sculpted Pramodya's writing, an amassment of sorts. He bustles around the writer, tidies up his loose ends and frequently tells him what to do.

"Pran types like a government employee, with 10 fingers and one space between the lines," Joesoef says.

Years ago, a soldier hit Pramodya in the head with a rifle butt; he suffered a concussion and the wound became infected, impairing his bearing and ability to com-

unicate. That made him reluctant to talk to outsiders, so he mostly waves them toward Joesoef.

The writer's trust is absolute. "When Pramodya was 'freed,' he came to me with a stack of old papers, really old papers. He said, 'Joesoef, I found these papers. Read them. If they are interesting, maybe you can compose a book,'" Joesoef says.

So Joesoef made each chapter in the memoir an independent story. He divided the fragments of writing into three sections. Pramodya's soul-baring letters to his children were followed by the

writer's thoughts and reflections and, finally, his essays.

The book was published in Dutch in the Netherlands more than 10 years ago. An attempt to publish the memoirs in Indonesia, in Bahasa, on the author's 70th birthday resulted in the book being banned.

So to be heard beyond the Dutch-speaking world, the pair turned to Willem Samuels, a translator and an expert on Indonesian literature. Over a period of 10 years, Samuels translated into English the original 800 pages collated by Joesoef.

"He makes poetry out of non-fiction," Samuels says. "A good part of the collection is letters to his children; he writes as a father to a beloved child and it's a nuance you try to capture."

The hardest to compile and translate was the final section, a list of names of the prisoners who died on Buru, through illness, violence or hunger. Pramodya noted as many as he could. "All the diseases — trying to find the Latin names and then the English," Samuels says. "Each prisoner's name had to be culled from Pramodya's scraps, alphabetized."

Unlike with many Indonesian writers who set their stories in fantasy worlds, Pramodya's work is rooted in history. He is precise, cinematographic, and Samuels tried to remain faithful to that style.

This month, the three men and Pramodya's wife, Maemunah Thamin, will go to the United States for a lecture tour and a seminar that coincides with the release of the translation by Hyperion Press.

In his Jakarta living room, Pramodya stubs out his cigarette. He cups a hand behind his ear to hear the question, and says, "I have not left Indonesia in 40 years. I cannot even imagine what it's like."

For his country, his vision remains firmly in the future. "If you're not optimistic, what's the point of living?"

Mishi Saran is a writer in Hong Kong.

## PEOPLE

FIFTY years after the weekly music show Louisiana Hayride first took to the stage, hundreds of the original regulars returned for some hillbilly, western swing, blues, gospel, jazz, Cajun and pop music. Willie Nelson was back, as were others who worked behind the scenes on the show, which ran on Saturday nights until 1960. Johnny Cash, Slim Whitman and Johnny Horton got their starts there, and Jim Reeves worked as an announcer until a singer didn't show up one night and he was asked to fill in. "It was a wonderful place," said Hunter Huff, who appeared in 1954 with his four-man dance band. "That crowd set you on fire and made your heart throb."

Kevin Costner realized one of his biggest dreams — playing in a big league baseball game. He also realized one of his biggest fears — making an error Sunday to lose the game. Costner dropped a ball in the sixth inning, allowing the scoring run as the Anaheim Angels defeated his alma mater, Cal State Fullerton, 2-1, in the Angels' last

exhibition game before the season starts. "It was a really great day, but it would have been better without the error," Costner said. "I felt really bad about making us lose the game. I just missed it in front of everybody." Costner has starred in the baseball movies "Field of Dreams" and "Ball Durham," in which he performed his own baseball stunts.

Joe Namath and his wife of 15 years, Tatiana, are getting a divorce. The former football star filed for divorce on March 19, the Sun-Sentinel in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, reported. According to court records, Tatiana Namath, 37, is not contesting it. The couple lived in Jupiter, Florida, with their children Olivia and Jessica.

Cheap Trick is headed for the Internet. The band plans to release a live album April 20 — but "Music for Hangovers" will be available via Amazon.com for two months before it goes to stores. The new album will in-

clude live tracks with the Smashing Pumpkins' musician Billy Corgan. It comes 20 years after the band's live "At Budokan" album spun off the hits "Surfender" and "Anf Wiederschen."

Deborah Cox says she's enjoying life on the top of the U.S. charts as Canada's

first R&B star — but don't call her a diva. "I'm not," she told The Boston Globe. "I'm really a settled, down-to-earth person. I treat people the way I like to be treated and that's just with respect." Cox, of Toronto, made history this year with the longest-running No. 1 R&B hit of all time — 14 weeks with "Nobody's Supposed to Be Here."

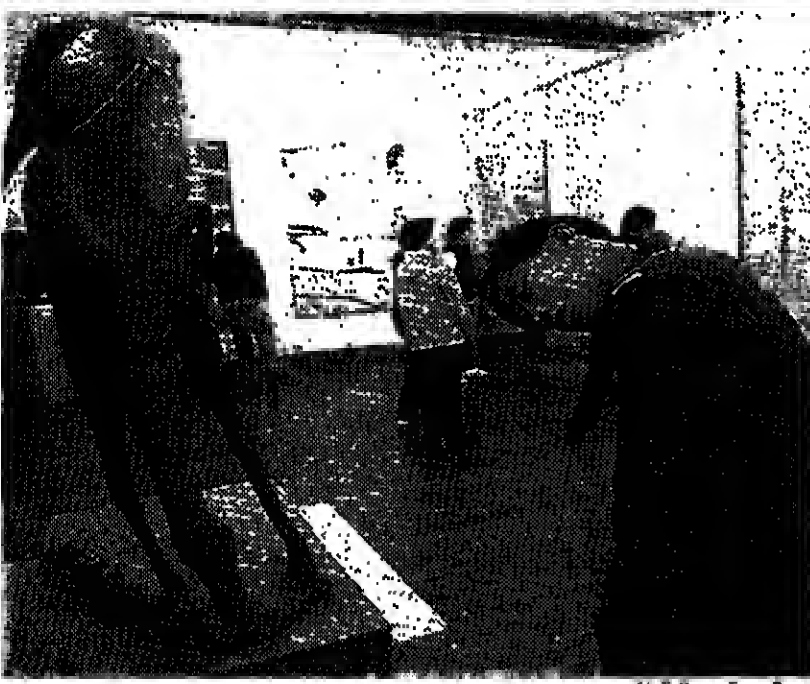
## Slow Sales for Tickets to Diana Estate

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sales of tickets to visit the ancestral home and final resting place of Diana, Princess of Wales, have been slow so far this year, and nearly half remain unsold three months before the gates are opened to the public.

Diana's brother, Earl Spencer, will open the Althorp estate and the museum he created in her memory from July 1 through Aug. 30, the day before the second anniversary of Diana's death in a 1997 Paris car crash. Visitors are not permitted to visit the island where she is buried, but can see it from the edge of the ornamental lake on the estate.

The tickets went on sale in January and more than 70,000 of the 152,000 that are available remain unsold, a spokeswoman for the earl said Sunday. "There wasn't the huge rush for them at the start as there was last year. And the princess's death has not dominated the news this year so sales are understandably slower," she said. About 150,000 people visited the estate last year.



OPENING — A soldier examining a sculpture at a modern art exhibition in Shanghai. The government has closed three such shows this year.



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